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GETTYSBURG

IN WAR AND IN PEACE

WESTERN
MARYLAND
RAILROAD.

SECOND SOUVENIR EDITION.

GETTYSBURG

IN WAR AND IN PEACE.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF INTERESTING HISTORICAL FACTS
AND INCIDENTS RELATIVE TO THE FAMOUS
THREE-DAYS' FIGHT SO APPROPRI-
ATELY DESIGNATED

The Greatest Battle of Modern Times.

HOW TO REACH THE BATTLEFIELD FROM THE
NORTH, EAST, SOUTH AND WEST.



THE GETTYSBURG SHORT LINE.

ISSUED BY THE PASSENGER DEPARTMENT OF
THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.

J. M. HOOD, GEN L MANAGER B. H. GRISWOLD, GEN L PASS. AGENT

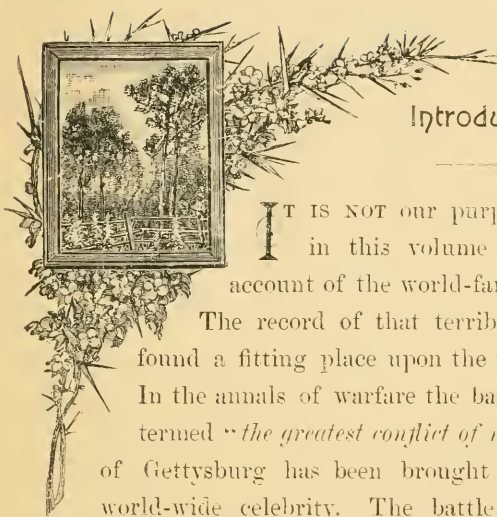
BALTIMORE, MD

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COMPILED BY THOMAS E. JENKINS.

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Introductory.

IT IS NOT our purpose or desire to publish in this volume any extended or graphic account of the world-famed Battle of Gettysburg.

The record of that terrible carnage has long since found a fitting place upon the pages of American history. In the annals of warfare the battle of Gettysburg is justly termed "*the greatest conflict of modern times.*" The name of Gettysburg has been brought from rural obscurity to world-wide celebrity. The battle was equal in magnitude, desperation, human slaughter, and in the vast interests which could be decided only by the result, to any recorded in history.

The heroism of the American soldier has won (as it so well deserved,) the applause and admiration of the world. Now in the days of tranquil peace, with our country united, prosperous and wonderfully progressive, we are a nation of patriotic citizens. It is that same patriotism that prompts and encourages us to visit the scenes and localities now dedicated and consecrated to the perpetuation of American valor, there to do homage to the memory of our fallen kindred of the "blue" or the "grey," who, inspired by an intuitive sense of duty, sacrificed all—home, friends, position and life itself—in defense of the cause they thought was right. Let not one thought or bitter prejudice suggest the passions of that awful conflict. The war is over, and with it should terminate every semblance of hatred and every recollection of individual sacrifice. Therein exists the evidence of true patriotism, without which the soldier's valor must be devoid of earnestness and manly courage.

Peace reigns supreme, and now in friendship true,
United are the "boys" who wore the grey and blue.
Each valiant hero of that sturdy fight
Fought nobly for the cause he thought was right.

In the compilation of this volume we have made a careful research of the works of the best authorities, and likewise received official information from the War Department at Washington. We are not historians. In that portion of our work referring to the Battle of Gettysburg it is our desire to present in brief and condensed form such information as will likely prove interesting to expectant visitors to the battlefield. How to reach the locality of the famous three-days' fight is a question which necessarily concerns the traveler, by whom the guarantee of comfort and convenience is always earnestly considered. This question was solved by the Western Maryland Railroad in the completion of the Gettysburg Short Line (*Tape-Worm Railroad*) in the Spring of 1889. The new road opens a short, direct and panoramic route to the battlefield from points West, South and Southwest, via Hagerstown. From Philadelphia and Washington the Western Maryland Route, via Baltimore and Emory Grove, is too well known to require elaborate comment. The entire ride presents a changeful series of nature's most enchanting pictures.

If in the publication of this little work we succeed in intelligently demonstrating the advantages and conveniences of the two routes to the Battlefield of Gettysburg as offered by the Western Maryland Railroad, then our sole purpose shall have been attained.





AND CONNECTIONS.



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RAILROAD



The Town of Gettysburg.

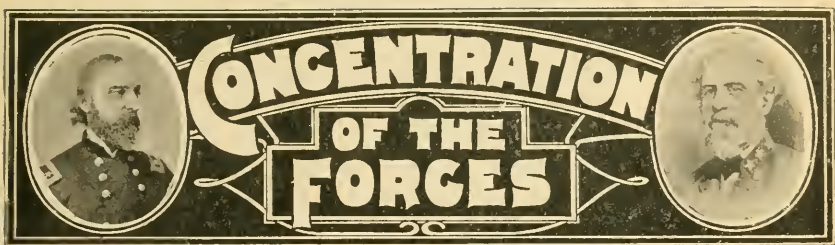


GETTYSBURG is pleasantly situated at the base of South Mountain, in a fertile plain between the ridges of Cemetery Hill on the southwest and Seminary Ridge on the west, and is surrounded by a cluster of low hills forming the background to a broad expanse of rich valleys teeming with cultivation. Its geographical position is about seven miles north of the State line dividing Maryland and Pennsylvania. The site of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, was originally located by thrifty German colonists in 1779, (just three years following the declaration of American independence). The town was founded by James Getty in 1780, became the county-seat in 1800, and was incorporated in 1807. The population of Gettysburg at the time of the

battle was about 1500 inhabitants.

In the early Spring of 1863, the question of invasion, if considered at all, was deemed most improbable. It must be remembered that battlefields are not selected by choice or favor. Various and sometimes unexplainable circumstances and conditions lead contending armies to wage disastrous warfare when and where least expected. Gettysburg, however, may be justly considered an exception, for the direct causes which led to the culmination of the great battle were not only anticipated within reasonable time for preparation and resistance, but a conflict itself must naturally have been expected in that vicinity by reason of the advance of the Confederates beyond the boundary of Mason and Dixon's line.





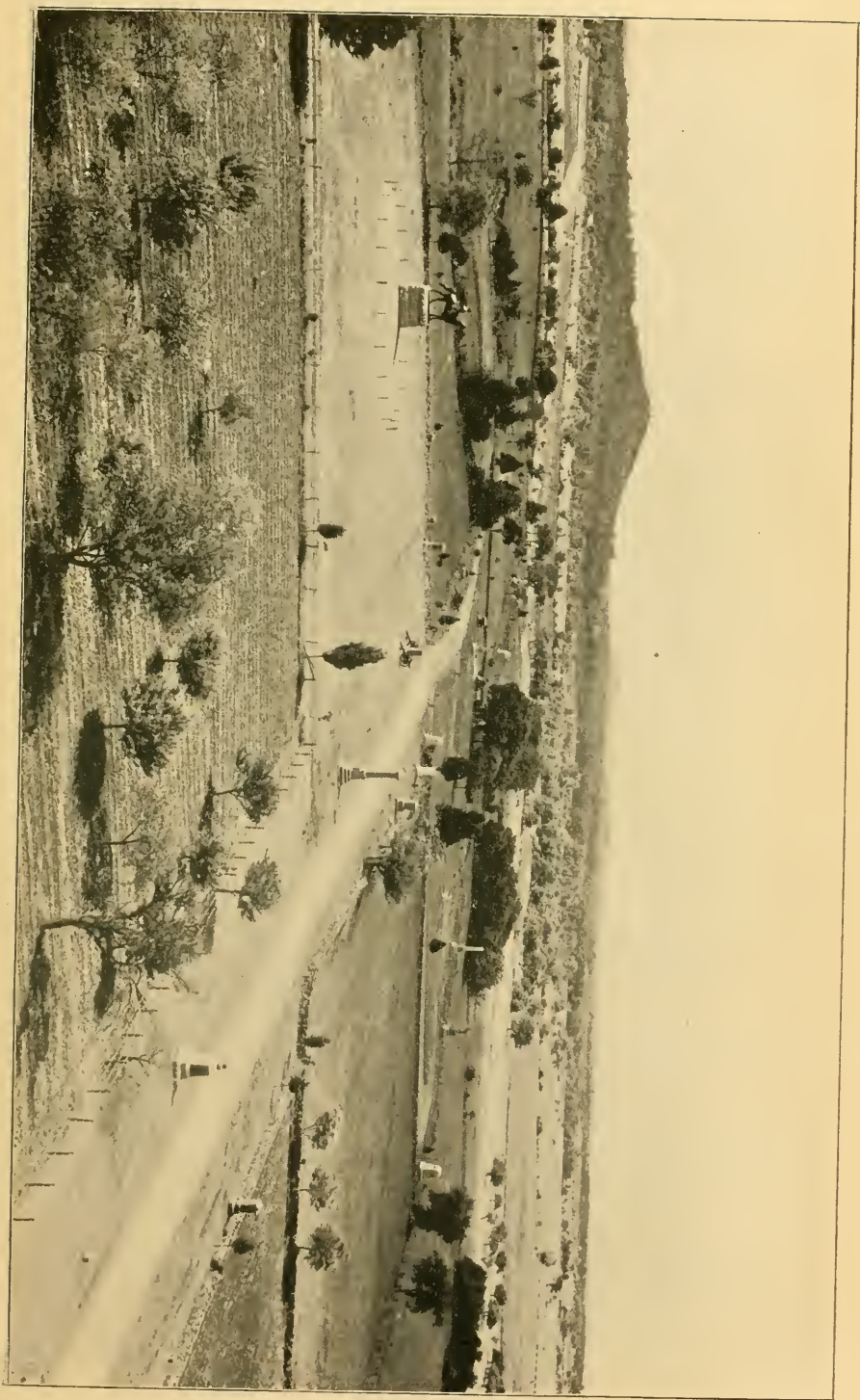
THE question is often asked by the visitor to the battlefield how was it possible to gather and concentrate the strength of two great armies in the vicinity of Gettysburg within such a limited time? How was it accomplished? In order to intelligently comprehend the one important fact bearing upon this question, the reader has but to remember that the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Gen. Lee, was marching northward for the purpose of invading Pennsylvania. It was the one great ambition of Lee's life that the final result of the issue should be decided upon Northern soil. The South had already suffered terrible devastation, and it was deemed expedient that hostilities should cease, at least temporarily, in Southern territory.

In the latter part of the month of June, 1863, after the battle of Chancellorsville, Lee's army crossed the Potomac river. The forces were divided into three corps, commanded by Gens. Ewell, Hill and Longstreet. The advance continued up the Cumberland Valley, a portion of the command proceeding to a point on the Susquehanna opposite Harrisburg. Another division, commanded by Gen. Early, had in the meantime reached Chambersburg after a tedious and hazardous march. This division crossed the South Mountain, and arrived near Gettysburg on the morning of June 26th, 1863. Early's project was to join the forces of Lee, then gathered on the banks of the Susquehanna. With this determination, Gen. Early advanced his troops northward, proceeded to York, and continuing his advance, attempted to cross the Susquehanna at Wrightsville, but was frustrated by the Federals burning the

long bridge connecting Wrightsville and Columbia. General Lee being thus apprised of the rapid advance of the Union forces, withdrew his command and proceeded southward. It was at this time that Gen. Lee learned that his co-operation with Richmond was intercepted; in retaliation he resolved to unite his forces and threaten Baltimore. Concentrating his entire command at Gettysburg, he decided to move southward without delay. This movement of the Army of Northern Virginia was entirely unexpected by the Federal forces. Gen. Meade supposed the army of Lee to be concentrated at the vicinity of Harrisburg and along the Susquehanna. To check its further advance, he spread out his command to cover a sweeping stretch of territory, and in this position marched onward toward the river. The futility of the movement can readily be understood, for whilst the Federal forces were gradually becoming scattered and separated, the Confederate commands were gathering in strength in the vicinity of Gettysburg. We shall now follow the course of the Union army in its pursuit of Lee's command after the battle of Chancellorsville.

The advance of the Federal forces toward the field of Gettysburg, from June 26th to July 1st, 1863, was mainly to oppose the invasion of Lee's army, which had already reached the borders of Pennsylvania. The approach to Gettysburg of the various brigades, divisions and corps as here explained are similarly described in the official reports of the Adjutant General's Department, compiled under the direction of Brigadier General Richard C. Drum and published in the records of the Gettysburg campaign.

June 26, 1863—Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac moved from Fairfax Court House, Va., to Poolesville, Md.; the First Corps from Barnesville to Jefferson, Md.; the Second Corps from Gum Springs, Va., to the north side of the Potomac at Edward's Ferry; the Third Corps from the mouth of the Monocacy to Point of Rocks, Md.; the Fifth Corps from Aldie, Va., via Carter's Mills, Leesburg and Edward's Ferry, to within 4 miles of the mouth of the Monocacy, Md.; the Sixth Corps from Germantown and Centreville



to Dranesville, Va.; the Eleventh Corps from Jefferson to Middletown, Md.; the Twelfth Corps from Leesburg, Va., via Edward's Ferry, to the mouth of the Monocacy, Md.; and the Cavalry Corps (Buford's and Gregg's Divisions) from Aldie to Leesburg, Va. Stahel's Cavalry Division was *en route* between the Potomac and Frederick, Md. Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves moved from Vienna to Goose Creek, Va.

Combats: Skirmish near Gettysburg, Pa.

June 27—Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Poolesville to Frederick, Md.; the First Corps from Jefferson to Middletown, Md.; the Second Corps from near Edward's Ferry, via Poolesville, to Barnesville, Md.; the Third Corps from Point of Rocks, via Jefferson, to Middletown, Md.; the Fifth Corps from a point between Edward's Ferry and the mouth of the Monocacy to Ballinger's Creek, near Frederick, Md.; the Sixth Corps from Dranesville, Va., via Edward's Ferry, to near Poolesville, Md.; the Twelfth Corps from near the mouth of the Monocacy, via Point of Rocks, to Knoxville, Md.; Buford's Cavalry Division from Leesburg, Va., via Edward's Ferry, to near Jefferson, Md.; Gregg's Cavalry Division from Leesburg, Va., via Edward's Ferry, toward Frederick, Md.; and the Artillery Reserve from Poolesville to Frederick, Md. Stahel's Cavalry Division reached Frederick, Md. Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves moved from Goose Creek, Va., via Edward's Ferry, to the mouth of the Monocacy, Md.

Combats: Skirmish near Fairfax Court House, Va.

June 28—The First Corps marched from Middletown to Frederick; the Second Corps from Barnesville to Monocacy Junction; the Third Corps* from Middletown to near Woodsborough; the Sixth Corps from near Poolesville to Hyattstown; the Eleventh Corps from Middletown to near Frederick, and the Twelfth Corps from Knoxville to Frederick. Buford's Cavalry Division moved from near Jefferson to Middletown; Gregg's Cavalry Division

* Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles resumed command of the Third Corps, relieving Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, who had been temporarily in command.

reached Frederick and marched thence to New Market and Ridgeville. Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves marched from the mouth of the Monocacy and joined the Fifth Corps* at Ballinger's Creek. Stahel's Cavalry Division was assigned to the Cavalry Corps, as the Third Division, under Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, with Brig. Gen. Elon J. Farnsworth commanding the First Brigade and Brig. Gen. Geo. A. Custer commanding the Second Brigade.

Combats: Skirmishes between Offutt's Cross-Roads and Seneca, and near Rockville, Md., and at Fountain Dale, Wrightsville, and near Oyster Point, Pa.

June 23—Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Frederick to Middleburg; the First and Eleventh Corps from Frederick to Emmitsburg; the Second Corps from Monocacy Junction, via Liberty and Johnsville, to Uniontown; the Third Corps from near Woodsborough to Taneytown; the Fifth Corps from Ballinger's Creek, via Frederick and Mount Pleasant, to Liberty; the Sixth Corps from Hyattstown, via New Market and Ridgeville, to New Windsor; the Twelfth Corps from Frederick to Taneytown and Bruceville; Gamble's (First) and Devin's (Second) Brigades of Buford's (First) Cavalry Division, from Middletown, via Boonsborough, Cavetown and Monterey Springs, to near Fairfield; Merritt's Reserve Cavalry Brigade, of the same Division, from Middletown to Mechanicstown; Gregg's (Second) Cavalry Division from New Market and Ridgeville to New Windsor; Kilpatrick's (Third) Cavalry Division from Frederick to Littlestown; and the Artillery Reserve from Frederick to Bruceville.

Combats: Skirmishes at Muddy Branch and Westminster, Md., and at McConnellsburg and near Oyster Point, Pa.

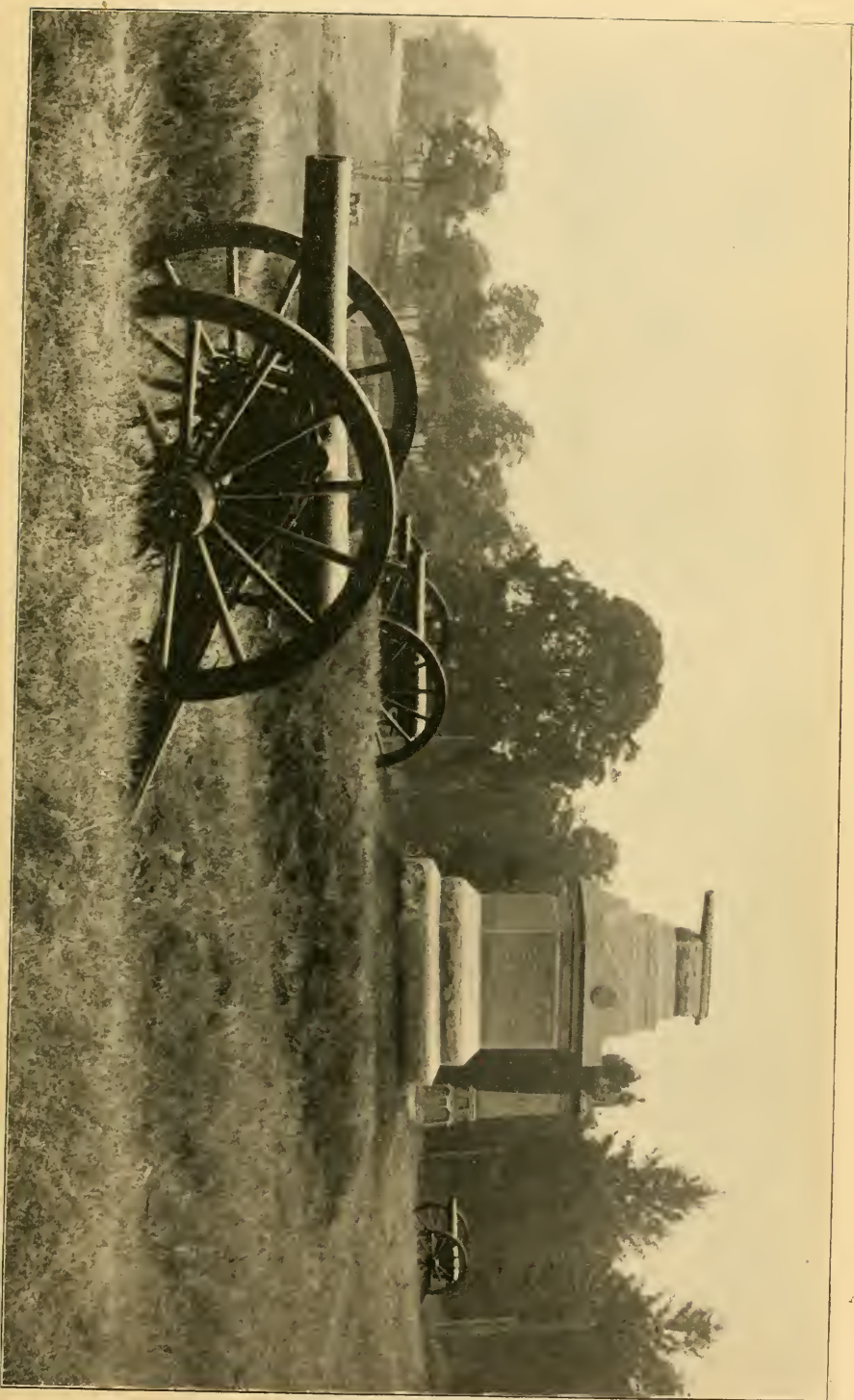
June 30—Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Middleburg to Taneytown; the First Corps from Emmitsburg to Marsh Run; the Third Corps from Taneytown to Bridgeport; the

*Maj. Gen. George C. Meade relinquished command of the Fifth Corps to Maj. Gen. Geo. Sykes, and assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, relieving Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Fifth Corps from Liberty, via Johnsville, Union Bridge and Union, to Union Mills; the Sixth Corps from New Windsor to Manchester; the Twelfth Corps from Taneytown and Bruceville to Littlestown; Gamble's and Devin's Brigades, of Buford's Cavalry Division, from near Fairfield, via Emmitsburg, to Gettysburg; Gregg's Cavalry Division from New Windsor to Westminster, and thence to Manchester; Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division from Littlestown to Hanover; and the Artillery Reserve from Bruceville to Taneytown; Kenly's and Morris' Brigades, of French's Division, left Maryland Heights for Frederick, and Elliott's and Smith's Brigades, of the same Division, moved from the Heights, by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for Washington.

Combats: Action at Hanover, Pa. Skirmishes at Westminster, Md., and at Fairfield and Sporting Hill, near Harrisburg.

July 1—First Corps moved from Marsh Run; Eleventh Corps from Emmitsburg to Gettysburg; Second Corps from Uniontown, via Taneytown, to the vicinity of Gettysburg; Third Corps from Bridgeport, via Emmitsburg, to the field of Gettysburg; Fifth Corps from Union Mills, via Hanover and McSherrystown, to Bonaughtown; Sixth Corps from Manchester to Gettysburg; Twelfth Corps from Littlestown to the field of Gettysburg. Gregg's Cavalry Division marched from Manchester to Hanover Junction; Huey's Brigade returned to Manchester; Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division moved from Hanover to Berlin; Ransom's and Fitzhugh's Artillery Reserves marched from Taneytown to a point in the vicinity of Gettysburg; Standard's Vermont Brigade were ordered from the defences of Washington and joined the First Corps on the field of Gettysburg; Smith's First Division of the Department of the Susquehanna marched from the vicinity of Harrisburg to Carlisle, and Kenly's and Morris' Brigades of French's Division reached Frederick *en route* to Gettysburg.





The First Day's Fight.

JULY 1ST, 1863.

THE BATTLE IS INAUGURATED AT 9 A. M. BY AN ENGAGEMENT ON SEMINARY RIDGE, BETWEEN
BUFORD'S CAVALRY AND HETH'S DIVISION OF HILL'S CORPS—THE DEATH OF GENERAL
REYNOLDS—THE CONFEDERATES OCCUPY GETTYSBURG—THE FEDERAL FORCES ARE
REPULSED AND RETIRE TO CEMETERY HILL—THE BATTLE CONTINUES NEARLY
SEVEN HOURS—NIGHT ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

AS STATED in the introductory of this little work, it is not our purpose or desire to present in these pages a detailed account of the great Battle of Gettysburg. We have sifted and investigated a vast accumulation of data, selecting the pith and substance of facts likely to prove interesting to the reader, who has neither patience nor inclination to delve into an elaboration of war history. As our research has been careful, precise and complete, we feel justified in claiming that the information herein presented is authentic; if not, then the true history of that awful battle has yet to be written.

The determination of Lee to threaten Baltimore was thwarted. The progress of his army was practically impossible without encountering the Union forces. In the early morning of July 1st, General Hill, following the course of Farly, advanced toward the low ridges about two miles north and west of Gettysburg, and there met Buford's Cavalry posted in a commanding position on the low hills and in the fields adjacent the Chambersburg road beyond Seminary Ridge. Buford's skirmish line extended from the inter-

section of Millerstown road and Willoughby Run, thence on the left bank of that stream crossing Mummasburg, Carlisle and Harrisburg pikes. The positions thus occupied practically covered all points of the enemy's approach. The guns of Buford's light batteries were planted to cover the roads likely to be used in the first advance of the Confederates. It was Heth's Division of Hill's Corps that opened the attack. The great Battle of Gettysburg was inaugurated. A sharp and determined skirmish fire had been maintained for nearly an hour, when Heth's Division was reinforced by the arrival of artillery, which at once opened fire on Buford's batteries. The combat raged with terrific earnestness. The shrieking shot, the bursting shell and the deafening boom of the great guns added consternation and terror to the awful scene. The situation was desperate. Buford's gallant command was greatly outnumbered at the beginning of the conflict; he anxiously awaited reinforcements, without which a crisis would soon ensue. Gen. Reynolds, away in advance of his corps, brought the encouraging assurance to Buford that aid would soon be given. He directed Buford to maintain his position, and determined to concentrate the entire right wing of the army at the scene of the contest. Cutler's Brigade of Wadsworth's Division, (First Corps), led the advance in the reinforcement of Buford's Cavalry. The 76th and 147th New York and the 56th Pennsylvania went with Wadsworth to the right of the Confederate line and north of the old TAPE-WORM RAILROAD.* The 14th Brooklyn and the 95th New York, together with Hall's Maine Battery, occupied a position south of the Tape-Worm Railroad grading. The battery was located on the Chambersburg pike. The infantry of Cutler's Brigade at once engaged in action. Gen. Doubleday, with the remaining regiments of the First Corps, arrived upon the scene and checked the advance of the Confederate lines on the Fairfield and Hagerstown roads. The Iron Brigade, commanded by Col. Morrow, of the 24th Michigan, attacked the Confederate force of Archer's Brigade, Third Corps. This attack had scarcely commenced when the 2d Wisconsin, under Col. Fair-

* Now the Western Maryland's "GETTYSBURG SHORT LINE."

field, dashed upon the right flank of Archer's command, capturing Archer and nearly a thousand of his men. During the charge of the Iron Brigade, General Reynolds was killed. He was sitting on his horse near the edge of a wood in consultation with his staff. He is supposed to have been shot by a Confederate sharpshooter secreted in the adjacent woods.

Gen. Doubleday now assumed command. Cutler's Brigade had been forced back toward Gettysburg. Their retreat was checked by the prompt action of Doubleday, who sent reinforcements to engage the enemy. At noon a lull in the battle occurred. It was a welcome relief. Heth reorganized his shattered forces. The Federals were reinforced by Pender's Division and two divisions of the First Corps, under Rowley and Robinson. The battle again commenced with renewed determination on both sides. The Confederates were soon encouraged by the arrival of Ewell with Stonewall Jackson's veterans. The veterans secretly occupied every available position not directly exposed to the Union line. When, however, the effects of their telling fire revealed their hiding places, Devin's Cavalry drove them temporarily from their stronghold. At 1 P. M. Gen. Howard arrived upon the field and took command, relieving Gen. Doubleday. Vigorous and repeated assaults were made against the First and Eleventh Corps by Gens. Ewell and Hill, whose united commands numbered about 50,000. The Union forces were driven back toward Gettysburg. The retreat was orderly and deliberate, until the town was reached, but once within the narrow confines of the streets the rapid fire of the Confederate batteries dealt terrible destruction, especially in the rear of the retreating Federals. Confusion prevailed, over 1,200 Federals were made prisoners in less than half an hour. All who escaped took up a strong position on Cemetery Hill. The Confederates occupied the town. Thus ended the battle of July 1st, 1863.

The results of the first day's battle may be briefly summed up as follows

The odds were greatly against the Union forces in the number of men engaged in the conflict. The Federals ended the day



MCPHERSON'S WOOD.

dispirited, driven from their positions and almost disorganized by a panic. The Confederates were in a condition of exultant excitement, and seemed eager to renew the contest. Rest for the weary soldiers, rest for one brief night, perhaps to be their last on earth. Only a few hours respite from scenes of death and desolation. Thoughts turning homeward, picturing the forms and faces of loved ones, who might never again gaze upon the features of husband, father or brother. In the stillness of that solemn night the soldier's prayer was uttered in earnest supplication for peace and home. The true soldier is not he who revels in a victory of blood and destruction, but rather is he the hero who glories in the restoration of peace, and rejoices because the war is over.

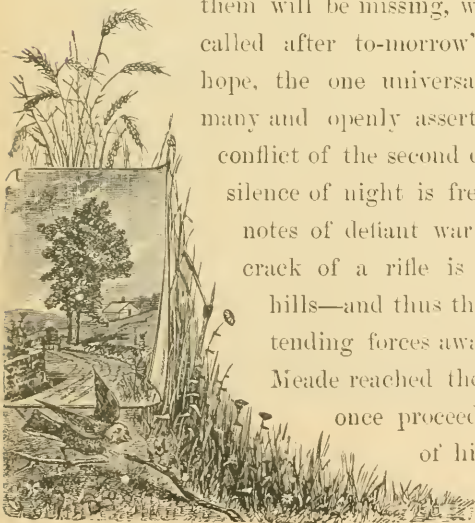


The Second Day's Fight.

WAITING FOR THE DAWN—THE FORCES ARE BROUGHT INTO POSITION—MORNING SKIRMISHES—ARRANGING THE PLANS OF ACTION—A LONG INTERVAL OF SILENCE AND ANXIETY—THE BATTLE IS RENEWED AT 3.30 P. M.—THE PEACH ORCHARD—DEVIL'S DEN AND WHEAT-FIELD ENGAGEMENTS—DESPERATE FIGHTING—VINCENT OCCUPIES LITTLE ROUND TOP—REPULSE OF LONGSTREET—GULP'S HILL ATTACKED BY EWELL—THE CONFEDERATE FORCES ARE DEFEATED—DARKNESS ENDS THE CONFLICT AT 9 P. M.

"Oh God of Battles, steel my soldiers' hearts;
Strike them not with fear, Oh Lord;
Not to-day, not to-day."

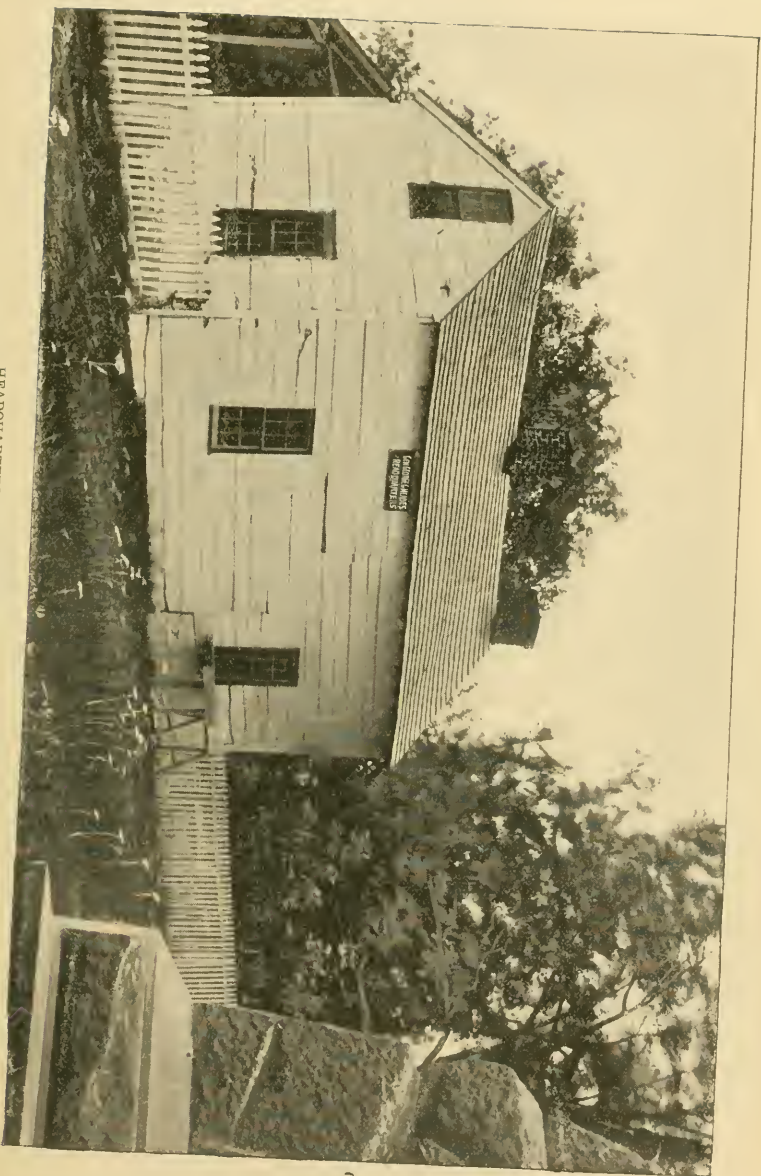
NIGHT on the battlefield—a sultry night, a night of dreadful anticipation, a few hours respite from mad and thundering sounds of war, that tell the story of death and desolation. Worn and weary the vast legions of two great armies rest from the exhausting conflict of the day. Comrades utter their last good-bye; hands are clasped in token of kindred sympathy, and soldier hearts respond to sentiments of loyalty and comradeship. Who among them will be missing, who will be absent when roll is called after to-morrow's carnage? The one earnest hope, the one universal desire silently cherished by many and openly asserted by thousands is, that the conflict of the second day would prove decisive. The silence of night is frequently broken by the echoing notes of defiant war songs—at intervals the sharp crack of a rifle is heard vibrating through the hills—and thus through the fitful hours the contending forces await the dawn of day. General Meade reached the battlefield at 1 A. M., and at once proceeded to investigate the positions of his troops. The Eleventh Corps



was in possession of Cemetery Hill, Schurz's Division had concentrated on the Baltimore road, with Steinwehr on the left and Ames on the right. The First Corps was somewhat scattered. Wadsworth occupied Culp's Hill; Doubleday, who had placed Gen. Newton in command of the corps, held his division in Schurz's rear, and Robinson's Division extended its force across the Taneytown road to Zeigler's Grove. Gen. Hancock's reserve protected the Federal front to the left. The line was now complete to the Round Tops. Williams' Division was located on the banks of Rock Creek. Birney, in command of Graham's and Ward's Brigades, concentrated his force along the extended ridges of Cemetery Hill. The artillery of the two corps was planted on Cemetery Hill, and protected by light earthworks. At the first dawn of day Meade hastened the arrival of his delayed forces; this was accomplished by forced and rapid marches. With the exception of the Sixth Corps, the entire army had arrived before 10 A. M.

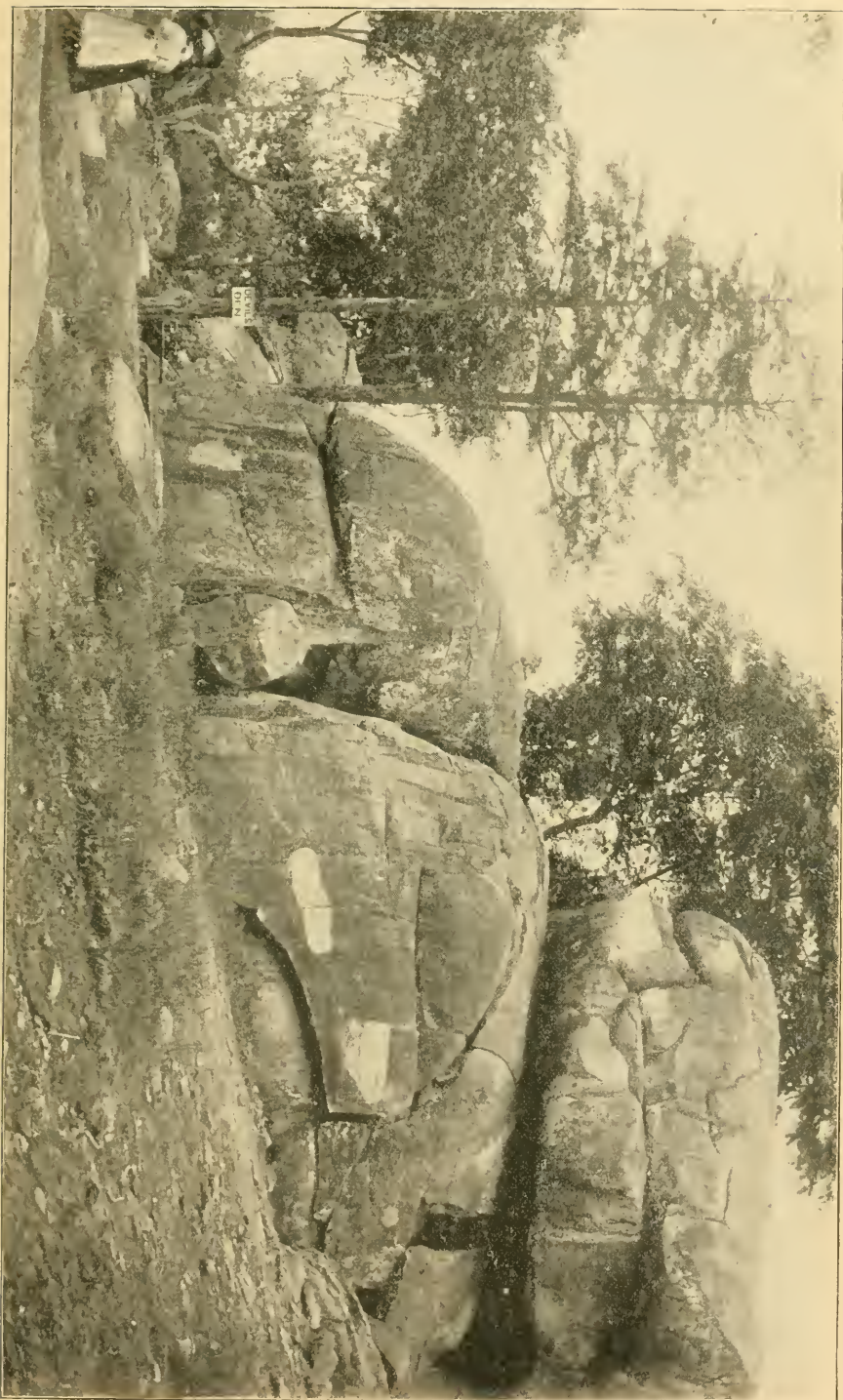
The position of the Confederate forces at daybreak revealed Ewell's Corps in line of battle, with Early in the centre, fronting the ridge between Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. Rhodes with a portion of his command at the foot of Cemetery Hill on the right, Johnson occupying Benner's Hill on the left. The Divisions of Pender and Heth had not changed the positions taken on the first day—Heth on the right and Pender on the left along the ridge. The Divisions of Hood, Anderson, Laws and Pickett arrived in the vicinity of Gettysburg at 9 A. M. The entire morning was occupied by the arrival and disposal of troops. Up to 9 o'clock not a shot had been fired. The preparations for battle continued without annoyance on either side. The skirmish lines were actively engaged for several hours, but the hour of noon had passed and yet the battle had not commenced. The Confederate troops then moved toward the south in the direction of Emmitsburg road. Sickles determined to occupy the road, and hurrying his command onward he took possession of Sherfy's Peach Orchard. His force, however, was not sufficient to hold it. The Confederate batteries poured shot and shell thick and furious into the ranks of Sickles

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE.

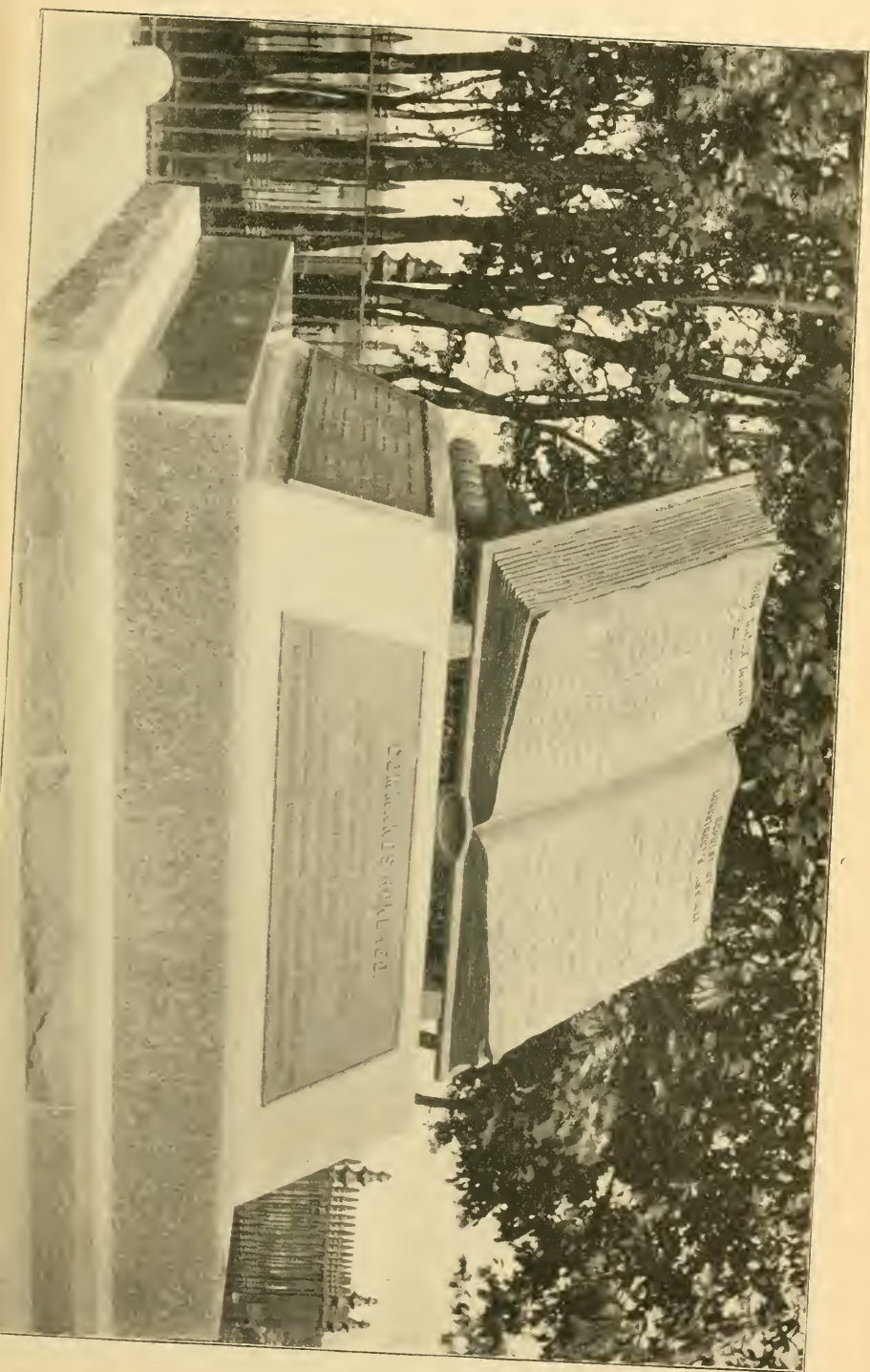


troops, followed almost simultaneously by a terrific fire of musketry from Hood's Division. The battle had commenced in earnest. The fire of the Confederate artillery was terrific. Longstreet, in the meantime, had quietly concentrated his force, and was moving onward to attack Meade's extreme left. He first encountered Ward's command, which was unable to withstand Longstreet's furious onslaught. The 17th Maine and 40th New York Regiments were hurried to Ward's assistance. The Maine Regiment held a position to the left of the Wheat Field, behind the stone wall. The attack of the Confederates now became general against Birney's entire line. De Trobriand's troops were subjected to terrible slaughter. At this point, the 141st Pennsylvania protected the Federal guns. The men were in a crouching position and hidden from the enemy. The Confederates swept forward to capture the guns, when they were suddenly confronted by the Pennsylvania troops, who poured volley after volley into the ranks of the astounded enemy—this was followed by a desperate bayonet charge and hand to hand engagement.

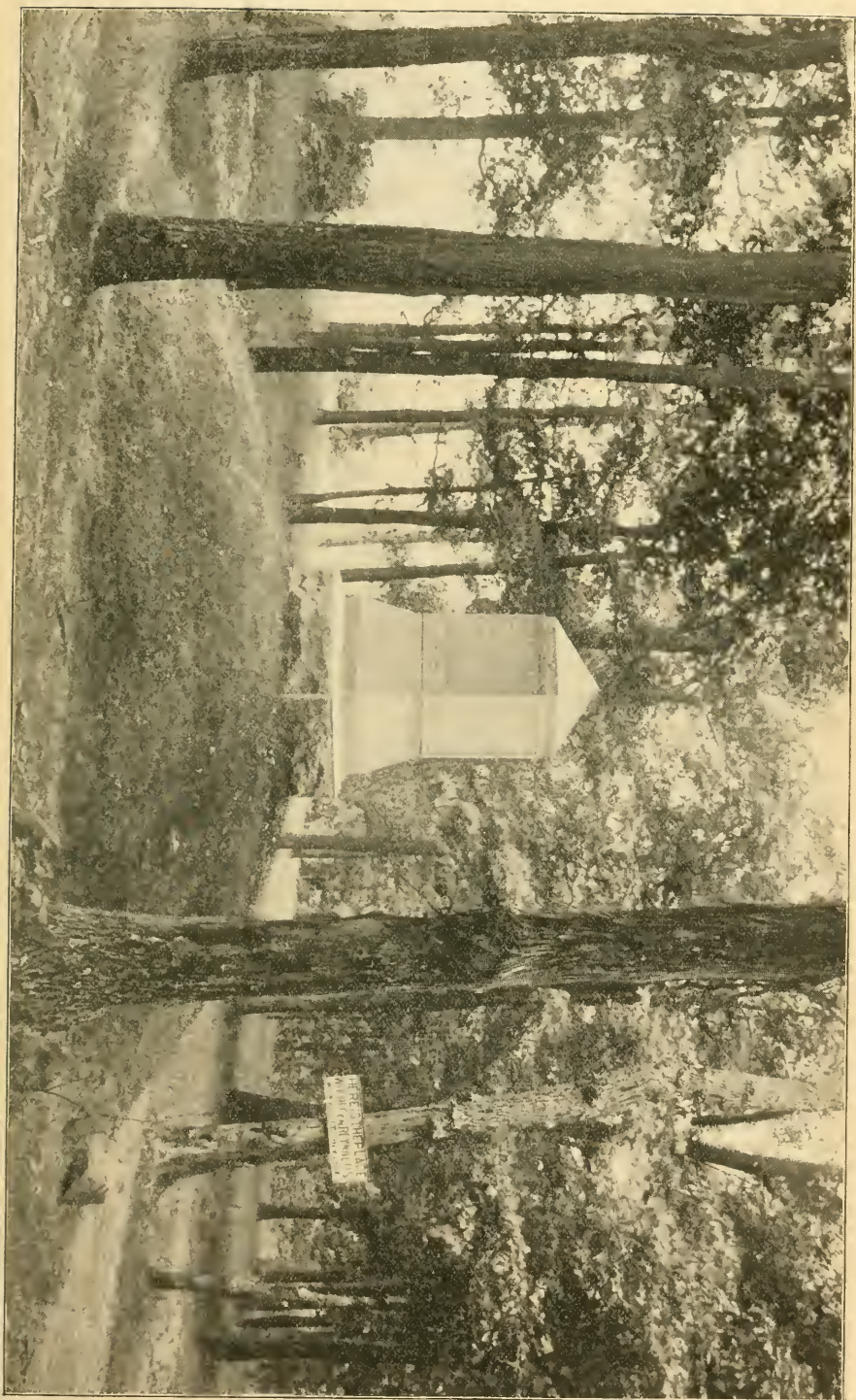
The suddenness of this attack dazed the Confederates. For a moment the line hesitated, then became unnerved and retreated to their former position. Whilst the conflict was raging from Peach Orchard to Round Top and Devil's Den, Hood was organizing a movement to take possession of Little Round Top, which at this time was not occupied. The commanding position of the Round Tops was in itself a key to the entire line of action, a stronghold well worth a desperate effort to possess. This fact had not escaped the keen observation of Meade, who hastened Warren forward to fortify the heights. Warren reached the Round Tops just in time to witness the Federal forces driven from the surrounding valley. He hastened to Barnes' Division, from which he detached Vincent's Brigade. Onward swept the defiant Confederates like fighting demons—exultant with the flush of certain victory. Onward they came in overpowering numbers, shouting madly as they rushed toward the ravine. Now their advance is checked, they are confronted by the 140th New York, 4th Massa-



achusetts and 6th New Jersey. With maddened force the Confederates charge and penetrate the Union lines. In a few moments thousands scale the slopes of the Round Tops. The heights are seemingly defenceless, but alas for the uncertainties of war, they are greeted with a terrific fire by Vincent's Brigade, aided by Hazlett's Battery and the 140th New York, commanded by O'Rourke. In desperation almost akin to frenzy the combatants fight for victory. The opportunity is one that demands every sacrifice, and so "*to do or to die*," is the token of determination depicted in each war-grimed countenance as the desperate slaughter continues. Vincent, Hazlett and O'Rourke are killed, and Gen. Weed is mortally wounded. Gen. Rice assumes command. At this juncture Gen. Chamberlain arrives with the 20th Maine; the Confederates waver, but only for a moment. The fight is renewed with increased earnestness. The combined forces of Rice and Chamberlain finally succeed in driving the Confederates from the ravine, and Round Top is safe for the moment. But soon a new danger threatens. The First and Second Divisions of the Fifth Corps now attack the Confederate forces in the valley. The Federals are repulsed. In two extended lines Confederate reinforcements approach; once more it seems that Southern valor will gain the heights. Again they rush toward the hill-side. The front ranks have just reached the ravine, when McCallless, in command of Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves, unexpectedly appears on Round Top's summit. A deadly and remorseless fire is poured upon the dismayed Confederates. They cannot withstand the mighty storm of fire and lead. Volley after volley is directed at short range into their very bosoms, but with courage worthy even of an enemy's admiration, they continue to climb the slope. Crawford now gives his men the command to charge. Such desperate opposition is beyond the limit of mortal resistance. The Reserves rush down the hill with wild and impetuous force, their glistening bayonets dealing death and destruction in the ranks of the now demoralized enemy. The Confederates are routed, and Round Top is saved. In the meantime, Longstreet has prepared for a final attack on the left of the Union line. With



Plum Run and Round Top now in possession of the Federals, it was impossible for Hood to advance his troops to aid Longstreet. The attack was made by the then available forces of Wilcox, Barksdale and McLaws, commanded by Longstreet. The fighting became terrific. Inspired by the bravery of Barksdale, his command sweeps furiously upon the Federals. Barksdale is killed, and thus discouraged by the loss of their commander, his followers retreat. During this conflict on the left, a portion of Ewell's Corps, comprising Hoke's and Hay's Brigades, attack the Federal stronghold on Cemetery Hill. The skirmishers of the Union line are routed, and then across the valley the "*Louisiana Tigers*" wildly rush toward the hill. Up the declivity they charged, yelling like angry "*demons of war*." Grape and canister raked them right and left, yet onward they rushed into the very midst of the Federal batteries, spiking the guns and engaging in hand to hand conflict with their opponents. The contest is brief but replete with desperation. Every inch of ground is disputed with maddened fury. The hill top is surmounted by Rickett's and Wedrick's batteries. To the right on an elevation that is practically the beginning of Culp's Hill, was planted Stevens' Battery. The "*Louisiana Tigers*" were first subjected to a raking fire from the guns of these combined batteries, yet through it all the "*Tigers*" kept onward, filling up the gaps caused by the frightful slaughter of their comrades. The fame of the "*Louisiana Tigers*" existed in their past record; success had never failed them. This was the hour of their greatest trial; they were facing the test of death and could not falter. They reached the heights. Leaping over the stone walls, the "*Tigers*" seize the guns, confusion and bedlam prevails whilst the fight continues. The men at the guns are fairly overpowered by the demoniac fury of their assailants. Just at the moment when victory for the "*Tigers*" seemed certain, the men of Carroll's Brigade reinforce the Federal position, and rush with determination upon the almost exhausted Confederates, who unable to cope with the odds now against them, lose courage and retreat, whilst the batteries again open a deadly fire upon them. The organization of the



“Louisiana Tigers” was almost annihilated, but the record of their famous charge will ever be remembered as one of the most notable incidents of the battle of Gettysburg.

A greater portion of the Union force had been withdrawn from Culp’s Hill to aid in the reinforcement of Sickles. An onslaught upon this stronghold is made by Johnson’s Division, and after a stubborn resistance he succeeds in capturing the works. Owing to the darkness, which proved a welcome relief to both armies, the importance of the position Johnson had attained could not fully be realized. He therefore decided to await the dawn of day before advancing. The battle of the second day is ended. The Confederates have not achieved the results that might have been expected from such vast sacrifices. They have, however, gained decided advantages on the left of the line of battle, and Lee is encouraged to force the attack. The position of Meade is critical. His losses are frightful to contemplate. Twenty-two thousand killed and wounded have seriously depleted the rank and file of the Union Army, yet the fight must be continued at least another day, and so the preparations progress throughout the night for the final scenes, the deciding events of the mighty struggle on the field of Gettysburg.





The Third Day's Fight.

JULY 3d, 1863.

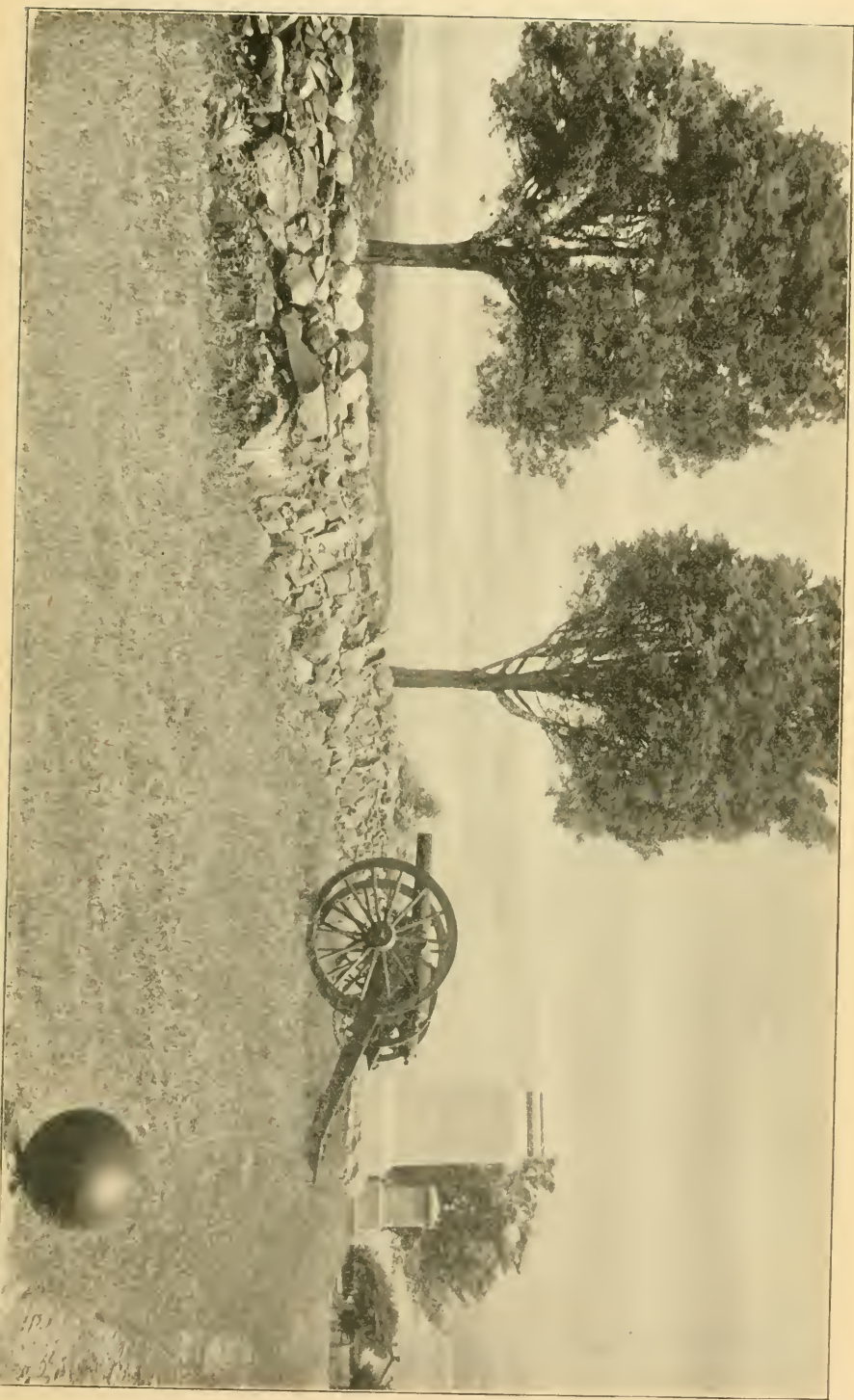
AN EARLY MORNING ATTACK BY THE FEDERALS—REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES—CAPTURE OF
CULP'S HILL—AN ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE TRAINS—AN ARTILLERY CONFLICT—
THE FAMOUS CHARGE OF GEN. PICKETT—DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATE
FORCES—TERMINATION OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

THE first ray of early dawn had scarcely lightened the shadows of night ere the conflict of the third day is commenced. The great fight had already waged with bitter determination and defiance. Desolation reigned supreme. The battlefield for miles surrounding the war-ridden village of Gettysburg was strewn with the dead and wounded of either army, and mingled with the groans of the dying could be heard the exultant shout of sturdy warriors who, even in the heat and passion of battle, seemed eager for the conflict to be decided on this the third day of carnage and death. The sacrifice had been frightful to contemplate. Gen. Meade doubted the expediency of continuing the battle, fearing that another day of slaughter such as had terminated with the contest of the second day might witness the annihilation of his valorous soldiers. He, however, reluctantly decides that the fight must be continued, and so the hours of night and early morning are engaged in preparing for the final struggle. The strength of both armies is carefully estimated, and the importance of every position occupied by either side on the night of July 2d is duly considered as a pre-

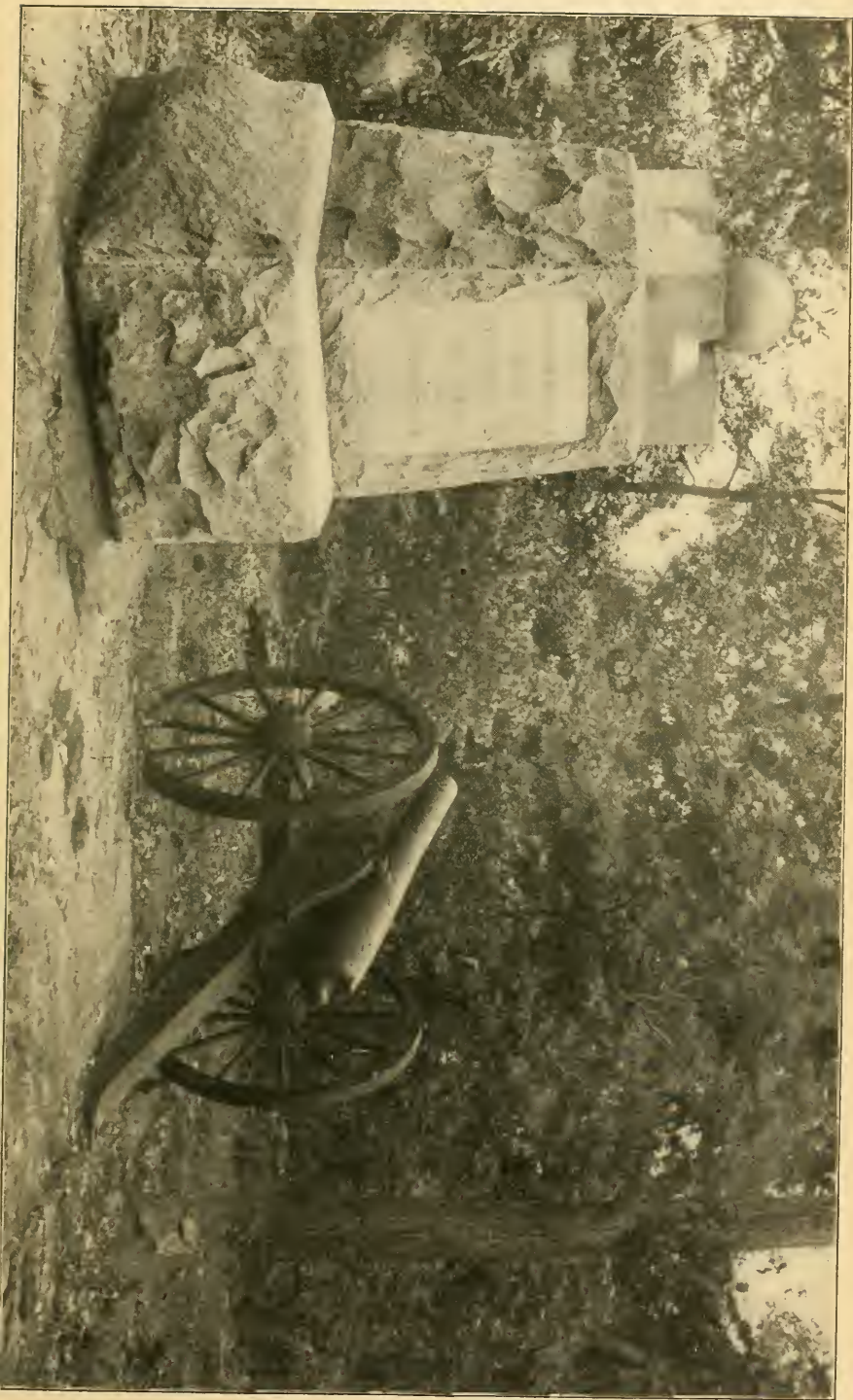
liminary measure to the renewal of the combat. The weak points are strengthened and the lines of battle changed to meet the possible and expected emergencies of the third day's fight. In the early morning the Confederate forces moved toward Culp's Hill, to which point the divisions of Geary and Ruger had previously been ordered. Geary took his position on Greene's right, whilst Ruger concentrated his force in the rear of Johnson. The march of the Confederates was intercepted by Geary, and an engagement at once ensued. This served as a signal that the battle had commenced, and directed the attention of the Federal artillery, which blazed into the enemy's lines with such relentless vigor that the Confederates were unable to place their batteries in any position from which an effective response could be given. The Federal infantry fired with great effectiveness, and for a time the Southerners seemed bewildered by the situation. They charge the enemy with valorous determination, but being surrounded and practically hemmed in by a raking fire of grape and canister, they resort to a hand-to-hand conflict with the Union troops, thereby placing them in equally hazardous positions.

The day advances, and the intense heat of the sun overpowers many of the combatants. It was in this dreadful struggle that the veteran command of Gen. Stonewall Jackson made a desperate but fruitless charge upon Kane's Brigade of Geary's Division. At 8 A. M. a brief cessation of hostilities ensued. The lull in the battle enabled Johnson to realize the futility of further resistance at that point. The men of Geary's Division with renewed vigor again charge the Confederate lines. Step by step Johnson yields his position. With a mighty yell of victory the Union forces again occupy the breastworks of Culp's Hill, and the attempt to turn the Federal right was practically ended.

Thwarted at the left, repulsed at the right, Lee has but one more chance, viz: to penetrate the centre of the Union lines; either he must achieve victory at that point or withdraw his army in retreat and defeat. This last and vital move must decide the issues of the battle and turn the tide of victory for or against the valorous Commander of the Confederacy.



For this desperate and courageous undertaking Lee has reserved Pickett's Division—a brave and valiant band that well deserved the title conferred upon them, — *the pride of the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia.*” Heroes worthy of the name, commanded by a chieftain who held the confidence of his men so implicitly that their faith in his generalship would willingly have led them onward in the face of certain death at the word of their beloved commander. Pickett's Division were buoyed with the enthusiasm of war. They have not yet been engaged in the contest. Their full strength is reserved for the grand and final attack upon the centre of the Union lines. The forces of Longstreet, Hood and McLaws have suffered such disastrous losses that they are in no condition to support the contemplated charge. Lee therefore determines to aid the attack by concentrating his available troops on each flank of Pickett's Division when the charge is made. The Division is formed in two distinct lines, with Garnett and Kemper in the lead, supported by Armistead, with Perry and Wilcox on his right. Heth's Division, commanded by Pettigrew, with two Brigades of Pender's Division, under Trimble, is the support designated to protect on the left. The position and work of each officer is first explained by Pickett. The intended assault is not approved by Longstreet, who holds a conference with Lee. The Confederate Commander will not alter his determination to make this one grand and final effort. His plans are perfected, and the artillery is given the command to “clear the way.” The Confederate batteries are posted in position, forming a semi-circular line extending from the peach orchard to a point east of the Emmitsburg road, within easy and sweeping range of the Union line. This detachment of artillery is commanded by Colonel Alexander. On the right of the peach orchard are located the batteries of Major Henry. The Washington Artillery, with the battalions of Cabell and Dearing, occupy a position to the right of Alexander's Batteries. The artillery supporting the Union line on the right was planted on Cemetery Hill, and consisted of the batteries of Ricketts, Digler, Bancroft, Wiedrick, Eakin, Hill, Taft and Wheeler, all under the command of Major Osborn. On



the left of the Federal line the batteries of Thompson, Phillips, Hart, Thomas Sterling, Cooper Ames, Dow and Roch were located, and extending from the south of Ziegler's Grove and fronting General Meade's headquarters were the batteries of Cushing, Brown, Woodruff, Arnold and Rorty, directed by Major McGilvery. The heights of Little Round Top were held by Rittenhouse and Gibbs. The support of the batteries comprised Robinson's Division of the First Corps, located at Ziegler's Grove, reinforced on the left by Doubleday's Division of the First and Hay's and Gibbons' Divisions of the Second Corps. The extreme left of the Federal lines was protected by portions of the Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps, and Caldwell of the Second. Several hours had thus been occupied in preparation for the final attack—a carnage that was to decide the result of the great battle. It was near 1 P. M. when Longstreet, with great reluctance, sent his messenger to Colonel Walton with instructions to fire the signal gun. In prompt response the Washington Artillery on the right fired two shots. The signal was understood by both armies. The vibrating echoes had scarcely died away when the entire Confederate line of one hundred and thirty-eight cannon blazed with the thunders of war, and sent their messengers of shot and shell sweeping toward the Federal lines. The Union batteries did not respond with the promptness anticipated by the Confederates. Fifteen minutes elapsed, during which time Gen. Hunt made a careful survey of the position of the enemy's batteries, upon which he desires to concentrate the most effective fire. Now the Federal batteries open upon the Confederate lines. Two hundred guns are sending forth their missiles of death. The air is burdened with hissing shot and bursting shells. The earth trembles; the slaughter is appalling; mighty trees are shattered into fragments; caissons are exploded—a whirlwind of destruction prevails. Shell after shell bursts with death-dealing effect in the very midst of the Federal lines; men are torn limb from limb and lacerated beyond recognition. This frightful cannonading was continued with remarkable rapidity. The contracted limits of the Federal batteries rendered it impossible to concentrate their full

effect on the strong points held by the Confederate guns. For a time ruin and dismay prevail within the Union lines. It is indeed an hour of despair: death is master.

Sturdy veterans who had witnessed the fury and desperation of other wars now stand awed at the hell of fire, confusion and destruction that rages within their midst. When will it end? When will this frightful sacrifice of human life be complete? Suddenly the fire of the Federal guns on Cemetery Hill is silenced. The Confederates interpret this cessation to mean that the ammunition of the Union batteries at that point has been exhausted. Soon, however, the cannonading ceases all along the Federal line, the fury of the conflict subsides, and naught is heard save the thundering echoes of the Confederate guns. The silence of the Federal batteries is ominous of preparation for another line of attack—a conflict, in fact, that is to decide the issues of the day.

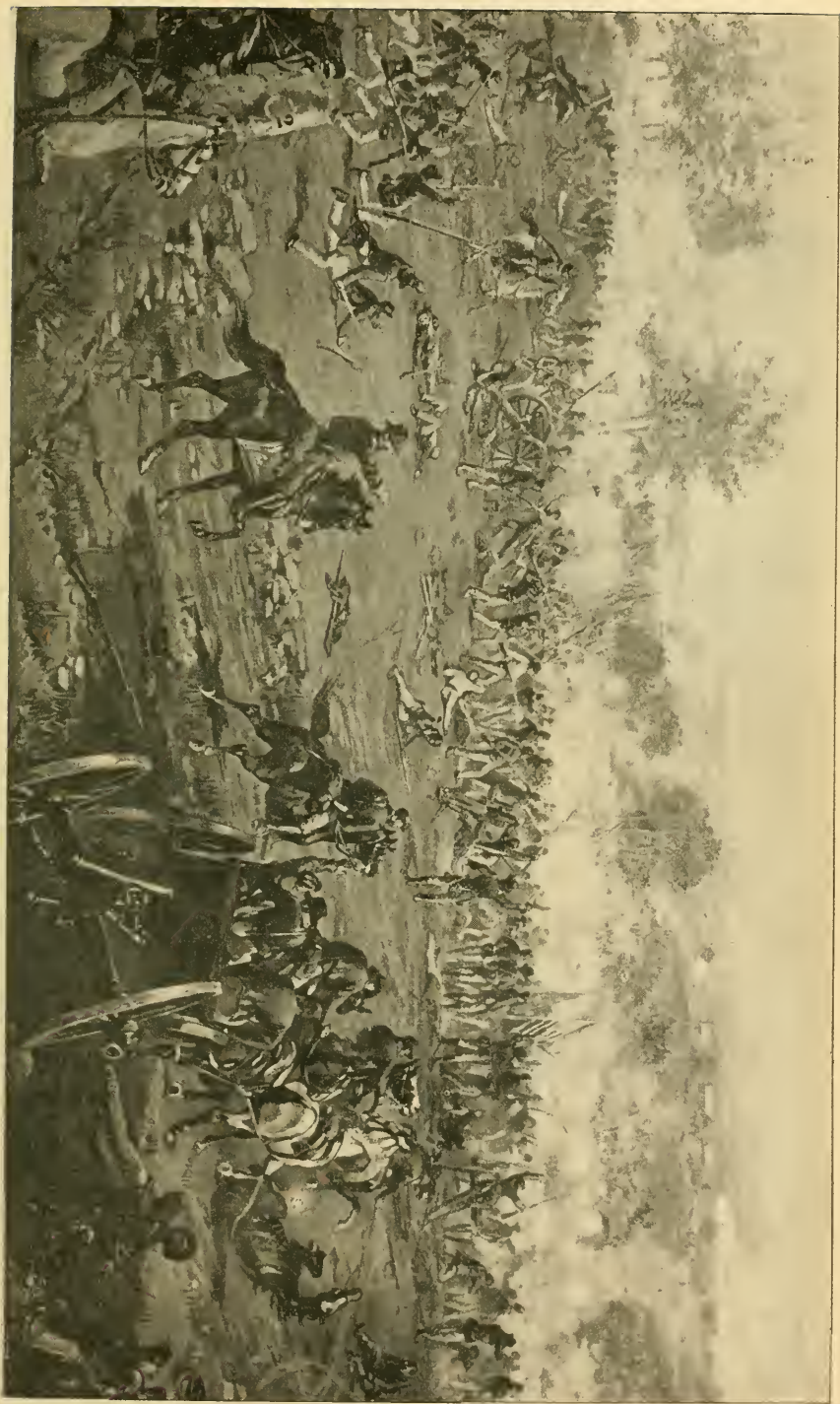
General Hunt, in expectation of an immediate charge by the combined infantry of the Confederate forces, had ordered the batteries to withdraw from action, in order to prepare the field for free and determined resistance. The fire of the Confederate artillery ceases. Gen. Pickett, who is to lead the charge against the Union lines, gallantly rides to Longstreet to receive his command to advance.

Lee is determined that the charge must be made, notwithstanding Longstreet's opposition. When Pickett asks for orders to charge the enemy's front, Longstreet remains silent. The hero of the famous charge fully comprehends the situation, and with dignity and fortitude born of true heroism, he courteously addresses his superior officer with the brief but significant remark, "*I shall go forward, sir!*" The attacking column was at once brought into position. A superb line of infantry, numbering 18,000 men, were magnificently arranged in line of battle—Pickett's Division on the right and Pettigrew's on the left. Trimble's Division occupied the second line and Anderson's the third. The intervening space between the two armies is unobstructed, and the perfect tactics of the Confederate troops is evidence of their eagerness for the charge.

Now like a mighty host of conquering warriors the Confederate Divisions sweep across the plain, marching with quickened step, yet moving with precision and solidity, like an avalanche of unyielding force. Every instant brings them nearer, still nearer to certain death; their span of life is lessened with every breath; the chasm of eternity stands gaping to receive them; the scorching sands of the battlefield will soon be reeking with the life's blood of men as brave and as loyal to their cause as any who ever faced the grim and relentless powers of warfare. Yet, onward they marched directly toward the position held by Hancock. Passing the front of Wilcox's command, Pickett orders each brigade to wheel to the left, and simultaneously the Federal batteries pour a raking fire into the ranks of the marching Confederates. The severity of the shock does not check the advance of Pickett's men. Their situation is perilous, for now the Federal line is within musket range, and a frightful tornado of rifle-balls is rained upon the advancing front of the Southerners. Still their ardor is unchecked. Solid shot, shell and canister is showered in their midst. Thousands are slaughtered as the fury of the charge increases. The men rush forward, and Garnett falls dead within a hundred paces of the Union front. His men angered to desperation, dash furiously on the Federal line. Armistead forcing his command forward reaches the front rank and throws the strength of his force upon the Union line, between Kemper and Garnett's men. The shock is for the moment irresistible.

The Confederates have pierced the Federal line, and the latter fall back to the earthworks and artillery. Every man is now fighting for himself, the commands of officers cannot be heard. Regiments are in a state of utter confusion; friend and foe cannot be distinguished; the chaos of war reigns supreme.

The objective point of the Confederates is a clump of trees near the angle of the stone wall. Armistead is now dismounted. On the point of his sword he waves his hat, and rushes forward with less than two hundred of his brave followers to attack the Federal guns. He reaches Cushing's battery.



PICKETT'S CHARGE

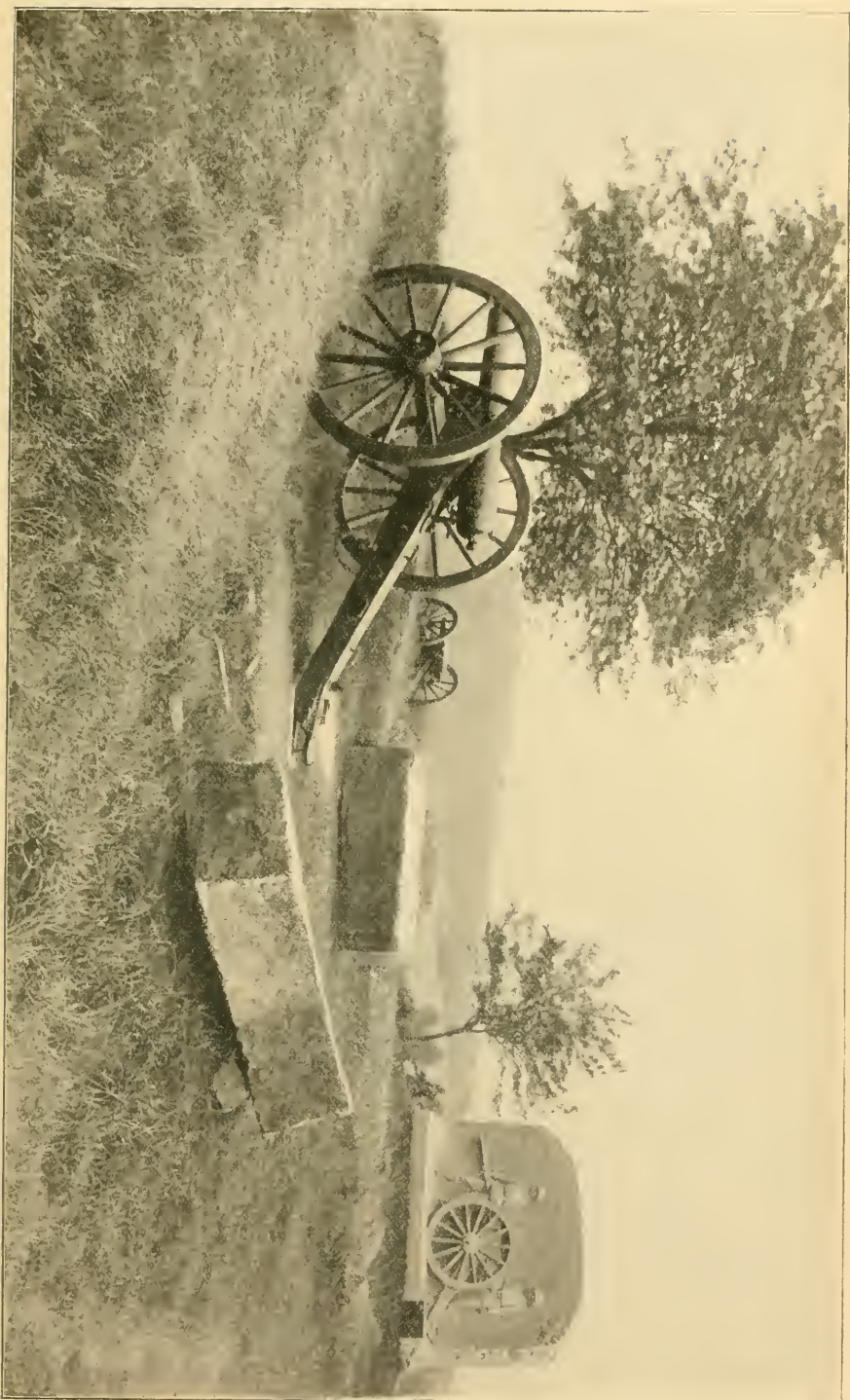
Cushing is fatally wounded and falls dead at his guns. With renewed determination Armistead cheers his men to force the retreat of the enemy, and whilst enthused with the very exultation of victory, the valiant Confederate is riddled with bullets, and falls dying by the side of the gallant Cushing.

This locality is known as the "*Bloody Angle*." The clump of trees represented in our illustration marks the spot where the Confederates made their extreme and supreme effort in the famous charge. The tide of the onslaught is practically checked at the point where Cushing and Armistead fell. The "*Bloody Angle*" has been figuratively designated as "*The high water-mark of the great battle*."

Pickett has penetrated the Union lines, and is reinforced by a dashing movement of Wilcox's and Perry's Brigades, who renew the assault to the south of Hancock's front. Confederate flags wave within the Union ranks. The Federal line continues the attack with mad resistance and unconquerable vigor, and but feeble resistance can be offered. A grand rally is made all along the Union front. The artillery sweeps the entire valley with grape and canister. Advance is impossible; retreat means death. Over 4,000 Confederates surrender their arms and are made prisoners. The repulse is complete, the battle is won, the frightful carnage ended.

Stuart's Cavalry attempted to attack the right of the Federal line: but the movement was quickly frustrated by Custer's Brigade and Gregg's Cavalry. Lee made no further advance, but reluctantly withdrew his shattered forces behind Seminary Ridge.

Early on the morning of July 4th he commenced his retreat southward. No interruption was offered to his withdrawal. The spirit of the Confederate army was still unbroken, and sufficient force yet remained to assume the defensive if again attacked.



On the morning of July 7th Lee reached the borders of the Potomac and there ordered his command to entrench. Meade followed the same route, and reached the entrenchments on the 12th, intending to attack the Confederate force on the 13th. At the dawn of day Lee's army had disappeared. His trains comprised 2,500 wagons, the majority of which were used for the conveyance of his wounded. The continuous line of wagons, infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c., extended a distance of sixteen miles.

The result in losses, as here announced, is taken from official reports furnished by the War Department at Washington, D. C., and were compiled under the direction of Brigadier-Gen. Richard C. Drum:

FEDERAL LOSSES.		CONFEDERATE LOSSES.	
Killed.....	3,072	Killed.....	2,592
Wounded.....	14,497	Wounded.....	12,709
Prisoners.....	5,150	Prisoners.....	5,150
Total.....	22,719	Total.....	20,451



The National Cemetery.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY—ITS BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE LOCATION—ADDRESS OF DEDICATION
BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN—A NOTABLE COINCIDENCE—DESCRIPTION
OF THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

THE location of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg is on the celebrated ridge adjacent to the town, familiarly known as Cemetery Hill. It contains an area of seventeen acres, and occupies a beautiful and commanding position. From the elevation of Cemetery Hill the view of the surrounding country is superb. A broad expanse of fertile valleys and plains extend toward the north, south and west, to which the mountain cliffs, ridges and forests away off in the distance add a charming background. It seems especially appropriate that the site selected for the National Cemetery should be a portion of the battlefield.

From the heights of Cemetery Hill in 1863, the Union batteries sent forth in fury their dreadful missiles of slaughter and destruction. Now all is peace, the soldier heroes sleep their last sleep beneath the field long since consecrated by their valor and their lives. The idea of locating a National Cemetery at Gettysburg was suggested and decided upon within a few days after the battle. Prompt and energetic measures were adopted by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to obtain Cemetery Hill as the most desirable site for the last resting place of the Union dead. His efforts were ably aided by Hon. David Wills, of Gettysburg, and the co-operation of the Federal Governors of all States represented in the great battle. Their efforts were crowned with gratifying success. The noble work inspired wonderful enthusiasm. The task was a labor of duty inspired by sympathy and reverence. The grounds were at once improved, beautified and prepared for dedication on November 19th, 1863, only a little more than four months after the battle. The services of dedication commenced with devotional exercises. The opening oration was eloquently rendered by Hon. Edward Everett. The address of dedication was delivered by President Lincoln. His words were brief and simple, but replete with the evidence of that tenderness for which his nature was noted.



THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Address delivered at the dedication of the
Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth on this continent, a new na-
tion, conceived in liberty, and dedicated
to the proposition that all men are cre-
ated equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war;
testing whether that nation, or any nation
so conceived and so dedicated, can long
endure. We are met on a great battle-field
of that war. We have come to dedicate a
portion of that field, as a final resting
place for those who here gave their lives,
that that nation might live. It is alto-
gether fitting and proper that we should
do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate

cate — we can not consecrate — we can not
hallow this ground. The brave men, living
and dead, who struggled here have con-
secrated it, far above our poor power to add
or detract. The world will little note, nor
long remember what we say here, but it can
never forget what they did here. It is for us
the living, rather, to be dedicated here to
the unfinished work which they who fought
here have thus far so nobly advanced.
It is rather for us to be here dedicated to
the great task remaining before us — that
from these honored dead we take increased
devotion to that cause for which they gave
the last full measure of devotion — that
we here highly resolve that these dead shall
not have died in vain — that this nation,
under God, shall have a new birth of free-
dom — and that government of the people,
by the people, for the people, shall not per-
ish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln.

November 19. 1863.

NOTE.—The fac-simile of this Address was prepared for the "American Orations," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A notable coincidence is thus related in connection with the association of Lincoln and Everett on the occasion of the dedication of the National Cemetery. These distinguished men had never met. They were formally introduced and exchanged social greetings as the orators of the day. After the ceremonies they separated, never to meet again. During the candidacy of Mr. Lincoln for President, Mr. Everett was also a candidate for the office of Vice-President on the opposition ticket. Hon. Edward Everett died in 1865, only a brief time before Lincoln was assassinated.

The main entrance, or gateway, to National Cemetery fronts on the Baltimore road, which at this point is practically the extension of Baltimore street, and within fifteen minutes easy walk from the centre of the town. The massive iron gateway is of beautiful design and elaborate construction. On the supporting pillars is artistically designed the names of the States represented in the Army of the Potomac and participating in the battle. The inclosure of National Cemetery is adorned with beautiful flower beds, verdant lawns, graceful circles, spacious drives and graveled walks. The main avenue is guarded on either side by a continuous line of majestic trees, that stand forth like sturdy sentinels keeping perpetual guard over the graves of sleeping heroes. This splendid avenue is one of the most picturesque localities in the cemetery. Its grateful shade, its inviting and cleanly surroundings, always prompt the visitor to seek a quiet rest within its pleasant shelter, before meditating upon the sad retrospect that will engage his thoughts when he proceeds upon his errand of investigation and contemplation. Owing to the elevation of National Cemetery its area is constantly swept by balmy breezes that add refreshing and invigorating influence during the summer months.

The main frontage of National Cemetery is guarded by a heavy iron railing. On two sides it is protected by massive walls of stone, broadly capped with granite slabs. Evergreen Cemetery adjoins National Cemetery on the west side, from which it is separated by a hedge of well developed growth. Many of the monuments and memorial tablets located in National Cemetery are of



ENTRANCE TO THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

beautiful and costly design. The National Monument is, of course, the most elaborate and imposing. Its location is to the right of the main avenue, and near the centre of the Cemetery.

The height of the National Monument is sixty-five feet. The pedestal twenty-five feet square is of octagonal shape and substantial construction. It is surmounted by four figures representing War, History, Peace and Plenty. The composition of the monument is gray granite. The shaft supports a beautifully carved white marble statue of the GENIUS OF LIBERTY holding extended in her right hand a laurel wreath, the emblem of victory. The monument has been pronounced a work of rare and artistic excellence, intelligently suggestive and appropriate.

The entire structure was designed by J. G. Batterson, of Connecticut. The statues were carved in Italy, under the direction of Randolph Rogers, of Maryland, a famous sculptor. The total cost was \$50,000. The corner-stone of the monument was laid July 4, 1865, in the presence of an assemblage numbering fifty thousand. The dedication occurred July 1, 1869. The soldiers' graves, numbering 3,575, are arranged in semi-circular rotation, the lines diverging on either side from the National Monument as a central point. Nearly one thousand graves are marked unknown, and indicated only by numbers. Many soldiers are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, and a vast number of the dead were promptly identified on the battlefield and returned to their distant homes.

The following are the States represented and the number of their dead :

Maine.....	104	Maryland.....	22
New Hampshire.....	49	West Virginia.....	11
Vermont.....	61	Ohio.....	131
Massachusetts.....	158	Indiana.....	80
Rhode Island.....	14	Illinois.....	6
Connecticut.....	22	Michigan.....	175
New York.....	867	Wisconsin.....	73
New Jersey.....	78	Minnesota.....	56
Pennsylvania.....	555	U. S. Regulars.....	139
Delaware.....	15	Unknown.....	978
Total.....			3,575



MONUMENT TO GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE.

Roster of the Federal Army,

ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

JULY 1st, 2d AND 3d, 1863.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. GORDON MEADE COMMANDING.

STAFF.

Major-General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff*.

Brigadier-General M. R. PATRICK, *Provost-Marshal-General*.

" " SETH WILLIAMS, *Adjutant-General*.

" " EDMUND SCHRIVER, *Inspector-General*.

" " RUFUS INGALLS, *Quartermaster-General*.

Colonel HENRY F. CLARKE, *Chief Commissary of Subsistence*.

Major JONATHAN LETTERMAN, *Surgeon, Chief of Medical Department*.

Brigadier-General G. K. WARREN, *Chief Engineer*.

Major D. W. FLAGLER, *Chief Ordnance Officer*.

Major-General ALFRED PLEASANTON, *Chief of Cavalry*.

Brigadier-General HENRY J. HUNT, *Chief of Artillery*.

Captain L. B. NORTON, *Chief Signal Officer*

Major-General JOHN F. REYNOLDS,* *Commanding the First, Third and Eleventh Corps on July 1st.*

Major-General HENRY W. SLOCUM, *Commanding the Right Wing on July 2d and July 3d.*

Major-General W. S. HANCOCK, *Commanding the Left Center on July 2d and July 3d.*

FIRST CORPS.

Major-General JOHN F. REYNOLDS, *Permanent Commander*.

Major-General ABNER DOUBLEDAY, *Commanding on July 1st.*

Major-General JOHN NEWTON, *Commanding on July 2d and 3d.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JAMES S. WADSWORTH, *Commanding*.

First Brigade.—(1) Brigadier-General Solomon Meredith (wounded); (2) Colonel Henry A. Morrow (wounded); (3) Colonel W. W. Robinson. 2d Wisconsin, Colonel Lucius Fairchild (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel George H. Stevens (wounded), Major John Mansfield (wounded), Captain George H.

*He was killed and succeeded by Major-General O. O. Howard.

Otis; 6th Wisconsin, Lieut.-Colonel R. R. Dawes; 7th Wisconsin, Colonel W. W. Robinson; 24th Michigan, Colonel Henry A. Morrow (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel Mark Flanigan (wounded), Major Edwin B. Wright (wounded), Captain Albert M. Edwards; 19th Indiana, Colonel Samuel Williams.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General Lysander Cutler, Commanding. 7th Indiana, Major Ira G. Grover; 56th Pennsylvania, Colonel J. W. Hoffman; 76th New York, Major Andrew J. Grover (killed), Captain John E. Cook; 95th New York, Colonel George H. Biddle (wounded), Major Edward Pye; 147th New York, Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Miller (wounded), Major George Harney; 14th Brooklyn, Colonel E. B. Fowler.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN C. ROBINSON *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier General Gabriel R. Paul Commanding (wounded); Colonel S. H. Leonard; Colonel Richard Coulter. 16th Maine, Colonel Charles W. Tilden (captured), Lieut.-Colonel N. E. Welch, Major Arch. D. Leavitt; 13th Massachusetts, Colonel S. H. Leonard (wounded); 94th New York, Colonel A. R. Root (wounded), Major S. H. Moffat; 104th New York, Colonel Gilbert G. Prey; 107th Pennsylvania, Colonel T. F. McCoy (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel James McThompson (wounded), Captain E. D. Roath; 11th Pennsylvania, Colonel Richard S. Coulter, Captain J. J. Bierer.*

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General Henry Baxter Commanding. 12th Massachusetts, Colonel James L. Bates; 83d New York, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph R. Moesch; 97th New York, Colonel Charles Wheelock; 88th Pennsylvania, Major Benezet F. Faust, Captain E. Y. Patterson; 90th Pennsylvania, Colonel Peter Lyle.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major-General ABNER DOUBLEDAY, *Permanent Commander on July 2d and 3d.*

Brigadier-General THOMAS A. ROWLEY, *July 1st.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Thomas A. Rowley, July 2d and 3d; Colonel Chapman Biddle, July 1st. 121st Pennsylvania, Colonel Chapman Biddle, Major Alexander Biddle; 142d Pennsylvania, Colonel Robert P. Cummings (killed), Lieut.-Colonel A. B. McCalmont; 151st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel George F. McFarland (lost a leg), Captain Walter L. Owens; 20th New York S. M., Colonel Theodore B. Gates.

Second Brigade.—(1) Colonel Roy Stone Commanding (wounded); (2) Colonel Langhorne Wister (wounded); (3) Colonel Edmund L. Dana. 143d Pennsylvania, Colonel Edmund L. Dana, Major John D. Musser; 149th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Walton Dwight (wounded), Captain A. J. Sofield (killed), Captain John Irvin; 150th Pennsylvania, Colonel Langhorne

*The Eleventh Pennsylvania was transferred from the Second Brigade.

Wister (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Huidekoper (wounded), Major Thomas Chamberlain (wounded), Captain C. C. Widdis (wounded), Captain G. W. Jones.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General Geo. J. Stannard Commanding (wounded). 12th Vermont, Colonel Asa P. Blunt (not engaged); 13th Vermont, Colonel Francis V. Randall; 14th Vermont, Colonel William T. Nichols; 15th Vermont, Colonel Redfield Proctor (not engaged); 16th Vermont, Colonel Wheelock G. Veazy.

Artillery Brigade.—Colonel Charles S. Wainwright Commanding. 2d Maine, Captain James A. Hall; 5th Maine, G. T. Stevens; Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania, Captain J. H. Cooper; Battery B, 4th United States, Lieutenant James Stewart; Battery L, 1st New York, Captain J. A. Reynolds.

SECOND CORPS.

Major-General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, *Permanent Commander (wounded)*.

Major-General JOHN GIBBON (*wounded*).

Brigadier-General JOHN C. CALDWELL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN C. CALDWELL.

Colonel JOHN R. BROOKE (*wounded*).

First Brigade.—Colonel Edward E. Cross (killed); Colonel H. B. McKeen. 5th New Hampshire, Colonel E. E. Cross, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Hapgood; 61st New York, Lieut.-Colonel Oscar K. Broady; 81st Pennsylvania, Colonel H. Boyd McKeen, Lieut.-Colonel Amos Stroho; 148th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Robert McFarland.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Patrick Kelly Commanding. 28th Massachusetts, Colonel Richard Byrnes; 63d New York, Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Bentley (wounded), Captain Thomas Touhy; 69th New York, Captain Richard Maroney (wounded), Lieutenant James J. Smith; 88th New York, Colonel Patrick Kelly, Captain Dennis F. Burke; 116th Pennsylvania, Major St. Clair A. Mulholland.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General S. K. Zook Commanding (killed); Lieut.-Colonel John Frazer. 52d New York, Lieut.-Colonel Chas. G. Freudenberg (wounded), Captain William Sherrer; 57th New York, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred B. Chapman; 66th New York, Colonel Orlando W. Morris (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel John S. Hammel (wounded), Major Peter Nelson; 140th Pennsylvania, Colonel Richard P. Roberts (killed), Lieut.-Colonel John Frazer.

[NOTE.—Tidball's Battery of the Second United States Artillery, under Lieutenant John H. Calef, also fought in the line with the First Corps. Lieutenant Benj. W. Wilbur, and Lieutenant George Breck, of Captain Reynold's Battery, and Lieutenant James Davison, of Stewart's Battery, commanded sections which were detached at times.]



MONUMENT TO GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

Fourth Brigade.—Colonel John R. Brooke Commanding (wounded). 27th Connecticut, Lieut.-Colonel Henry C. Merwin (killed), Major James H. Coburn; 66th New York, Colonel Daniel G. Bingham; 53d Pennsylvania, Colonel J. R. Brooke, Lieut.-Colonel Richard McMichael; 145th Pennsylvania, Colonel Hiram L. Brown (wounded), Captain John W. Reynolds (wounded), Captain Moses W. Oliver; 2d Delaware, Colonel William P. Bailey.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN GIBBON, *Permanent Commander (wounded)*.

Brigadier-General WILLIAM HARROW.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General William Harrow Commanding; Colonel Francis E. Heath. 19th Maine, Colonel F. E. Heath, Lieut.-Colonel Henry W. Cunningham; 15th Massachusetts, Colonel George H. Ward (killed), Lieut.-Colonel George C. Joslin; 82d New York, Colonel Henry W. Huston (killed), Captain John Darrow; 1st Minnesota, Colonel William Colvill (wounded), Captain N. S. Messick (killed), Captain Wilson B. Farrell, Captain Louis Muller, Captain Joseph Periam, Captain Henry C. Coates.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General Alex. S. Webb Commanding (wounded). 69th Pennsylvania, Colonel Dennis O. Kane (killed), Lieut.-Colonel M. Tschudy (killed), Major James Duffy (wounded), Captain Wm. Davis; 71st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Penn Smith; 72d Pennsylvania, Colonel De Witt C. Baxter; 106th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Theo. Hesser.

Third Brigade.—Colonel Norman J. Hall Commanding. 19th Massachusetts, Colonel Arthur F. Devereux; 20th Massachusetts, Colonel Paul J. Revere (killed), Captain H. L. Abbott (wounded); 42d New York, Colonel James E. Mallon; 59th New York, Lieut.-Colonel Max A. Thoman (killed); 7th Michigan, Colonel N. J. Hall, Lieut.-Colonel Amos E. Steele (killed), Major S. W. Curtis.

Unattached.—Andrew Sharpshooters.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General ALEXANDER HAYS *Commanding*.

First Brigade.—Colonel Samuel S. Carroll Commanding. 4th Ohio, Lieut.-Colonel James H. Godman, Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Carpenter; 8th Ohio, Colonel S. S. Carroll, Lieut.-Colonel Franklin Sawyer; 14th Indiana, Colonel John Coons; 7th West Virginia, Colonel Joseph Snyder.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Thomas A. Smyth Commanding (wounded); Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Pierce; 14th Connecticut, Major John T. Ellis; 10th New York (battalion), Major Geo. F. Hopper; 108th New York, Colonel Charles J. Powers; 12th New Jersey, Major John T. Hill; 1st Delaware, Colonel Thomas A. Smyth; Lieut.-Colonel Edward P. Harris, Captain M. B. Ellgood (killed), Lieutenant Wm. Smith (killed).

Third Brigade.—Colonel George L. Willard Commanding (killed); Colonel Eliakim Sherrill (killed); Lieut.-Colonel James M. Bull. 39th New York, Lieut.-Colonel James G. Hughes; 111th New York, Colonel Clinton D. McDougall (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel Isaac M. Lusk, Captain A. P. Seeley; 125th New York, Colonel G. L. Willard (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Levi Crandall; 126th New York, Colonel E. Sherrill (killed), Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Bull.

Artillery Brigade.—Captain J. G. Hazard Commanding. Battery B, 1st New York, Captain James McK. Rorty (killed); Battery A, 1st Rhode Island, Lieutenant William A. Arnold; Battery B, 1st Rhode Island, Lieutenant T. Fred. Brown (wounded); Battery I, 1st United States, Lieutenant G. A. Woodruff (killed); Battery A, 4th United States, Lieutenant A. H. Cushing, (killed).

Cavalry Squadron.—Captain Riley Johnson Commanding. D. and K., 6th New York.

THIRD CORPS

Major-General DANIEL E. SICKELS *Commanding* (wounded).

Major-General DAVID B. BIRNEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major-General DAVID B. BIRNEY, *Permanent Commander.*

Brigadier-General J. H. H. WARD.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General C. K. Graham Commanding (wounded, captured); Colonel Andrew H. Tappin. 57th Pennsylvania, Colonel Peter Sides, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. P. Neepier (wounded), Captain A. H. Nelson; 63d Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel John A. Danks; 68th Pennsylvania, Colonel A. H. Tappin, all the Field Officers wounded; 105th Pennsylvania, Colonel Calvin A. Craig; 114th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick K. Cavada (captured); 141st Pennsylvania, Colonel Henry J. Madill, Captain E. R. Brown.*

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. H. H. Ward Commanding; Colonel H. Berdan. 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Colonel H. Berdan, Lieut.-Colonel C. Trapp; 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Major H. H. Stoughton; 3d Maine, Colonel M. B. Lakeman (captured), Captain William C. Morgan; 4th Maine, Colonel Elijah Walker (killed), Major Ebenezer Whitcombe (wounded), Captain Edward Libby; 20th Indiana, Colonel John Wheeler (killed), Lieut.-Colonel William C. L. Taylor; 99th Pennsylvania, Major John W. Moore; 86th New York, Lieut.-Colonel Benjamin Higgins; 124th New York, Colonel A. Van Horn Ellis (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Francis M. Cummings.

[NOTE.—Battery C, 4th United States, Lieutenant E. Thomas, was in the line of the Second Corps on July 3d. Some of the batteries were so nearly demolished that there was no officer to assume command at the close of the battle].

* Colonel Madill commanded the 114th and 141st Pennsylvania.

[NOTE.—The Second New Hampshire, Third Maine, and Seventh and Eighth New Jersey also formed part of Graham's line on the 2d.]

Third Brigade.—Colonel Philip R. de Trobriand Commanding. 3d Michigan, Colonel Byron R. Pierce (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Pierce; 5th Michigan, Lieut.-Colonel John Pulford (wounded), Major S. S. Matthews; 40th New York, Colonel Thomas W. Egan; 17th Maine, Lieut.-Colonel Charles B. Merrill; 110th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel David M. Jones (wounded), Major Isaac Rogers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS *Commanding*.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Joseph B. Carr Commanding. 1st Massachusetts, Colonel N. B. McLaughlin; 11th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Colonel Porter D. Tripp; 16th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Colonel Waldo Merriam; 27th Pennsylvania, Captain Geo. W. Tomlinson (wounded), Captain Henry Goodfellow; 11th New Jersey, Colonel Robert McAllister (wounded), Major Philip J. Kearney (killed), Captain Wm. B. Dunning; 84th Pennsylvania (not engaged), Lieut.-Colonel Milton Opp; 12th New Hampshire, Captain J. F. Langley.

Second Brigade.—Colonel William R. Brewster Commanding. 70th New York (1st Excelsior), Major Daniel Mahen; 71st New York (2d Excelsior), Colonel Henry L. Potter; 72d New York (3d Excelsior), Colonel Wm. O. Stevens (killed), Lieut.-Colonel John S. Austin; 73d New York (4th Excelsior), Colonel William R. Brewster, Major M. W. Burns; 74th New York (5th Excelsior), Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Holt; 120th New York, Lieut.-Colonel Cornelius D. Westbrook (wounded), Major J. R. Tappen, Captain A. L. Lockwood.

Third Brigade.—Colonel George C. Burling Commanding. 5th New Jersey, Colonel William J. Sewall (wounded), Captain Virgil M. Healey (wounded), Captain T. C. Godfrey, Captain H. H. Woolsey; 6th New Jersey, Colonel George C. Burling, Lieut.-Colonel S. R. Gilkyson; 7th New Jersey, Colonel L. R. Francine (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Francis Price; 8th New Jersey, Colonel John Ramsey (wounded), Captain John G. Langston; 115th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel John P. Dunne; 2d New Hampshire, Colonel Edward L. Bailey (wounded), Major Saml. P. Sayles (wounded).

Artillery Brigade.—Captain George E. Randolph Commanding. Battery E, 1st Rhode Island, Lieutenant John K. Bucklyn (wounded), Lieutenant Benj. Freeborn; Battery B, 1st New Jersey, Captain A. J. Clark; Battery D, 1st New Jersey, Captain George T. Woodbury; Battery K, 4th U. S., Lieutenant F. W. Seeley (wounded), Lieutenant Robt. James; Battery D, 1st New York, Captain George B. Winlow; 4th New York, Captain James E. Smith.

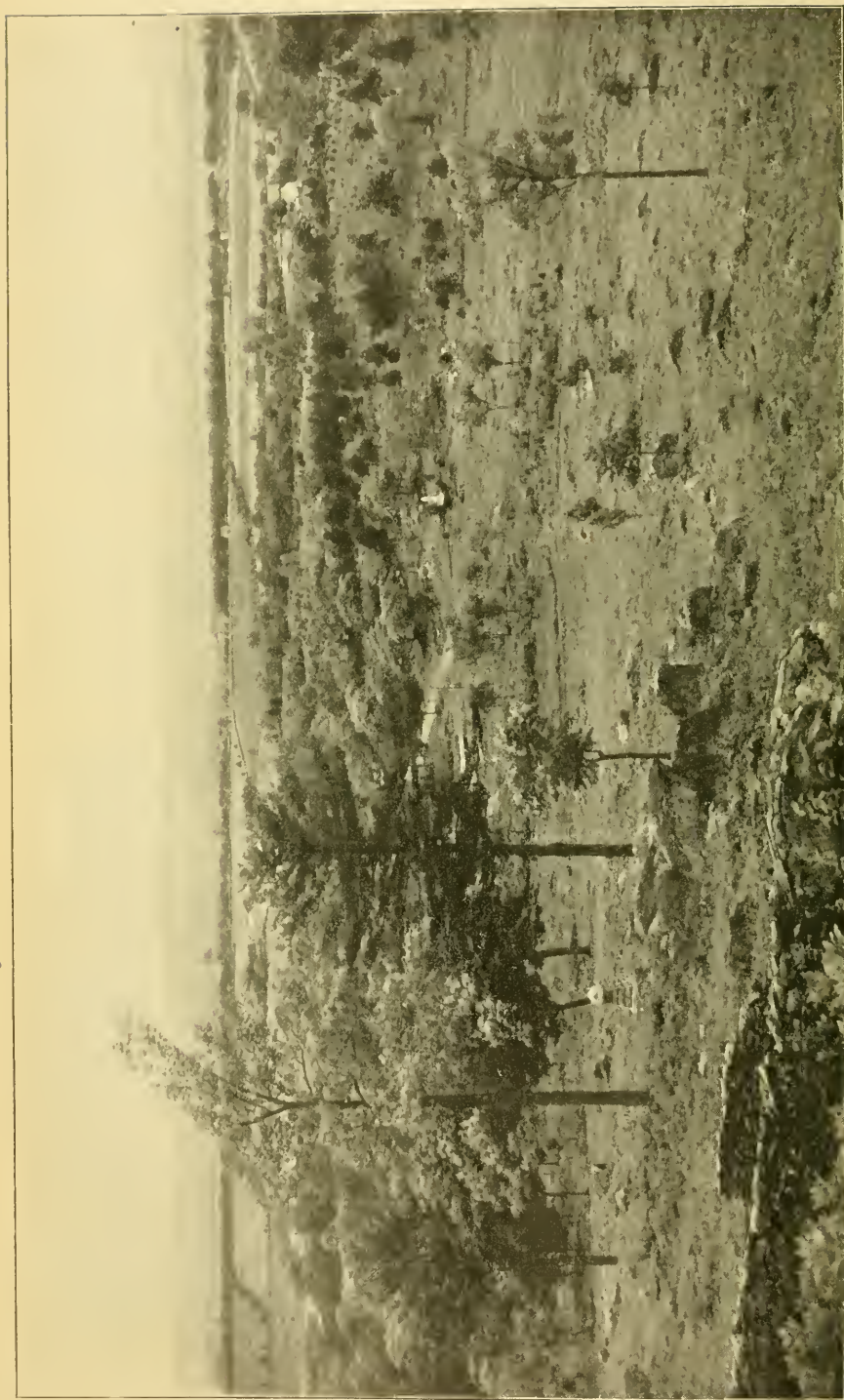
FIFTH CORPS.

Major-General GEORGE SYKES *Commanding*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JAMES BARNES, *Commanding*.

First Brigade.—Colonel W. S. Tilton Commanding. 18th Massachusetts, Colonel Joseph Hayes; 22d Massachusetts, Colonel William S. Tilton,



Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Sherman, Jr.; 118th Pennsylvania, Colonel Charles M. Provost; 1st Michigan, Colonel Ira C. Abbott (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Throop.

Second Brigade.—Colonel J. B. Sweitzer Commanding. 9th Massachusetts, Colonel Patrick R. Guiney; 32d Massachusetts, Colonel George L. Prescott (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel Luther Stephenson (wounded), Major J. Cushing Edmunds; 4th Michigan, Colonel Hamson H. Jeffords (killed), Lieut.-Colonel George W. Lombard; 62d Pennsylvania, Colonel J. B. Sweitzer, Lieut.-Colonel James C. Hull.

Third Brigade.—Colonel Strong Vincent Commanding (killed); Colonel James C. Rice. 20th Maine, Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain; 44th New York, Colonel James C. Rice, Lieut.-Colonel Freeman Conner; 83d Pennsylvania, Major William H. Lamont, Captain O. E. Woodward; 16th Michigan, Lieut.-Colonel N. E. Welch.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General ROMAYN B. AYRES *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel Hannibal Day, 6th U. S. Infantry, Commanding. 3d U. S. Infantry, Captain H. W. Freedley (wounded), Captain Richard G. Lay; 4th U. S. Infantry, Captain J. W. Adams; 6th U. S. Infantry, Captain Levi C. Bootes; 12th U. S. Infantry, Captain Thomas S. Dunn; 14th U. S. Infantry, Major G. R. Giddings.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Sidney Burbank, 2d U. S. Infantry, Commanding. 2d U. S. Infantry, Major A. T. Lee (wounded), Captain S. A. McKee; 7th U. S. Infantry, Captain D. P. Hancock; 10th U. S. Infantry, Captain William Clinton; 11th U. S. Infantry, Major De L. Floyd Jones; 17th U. S. Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Durrell Green.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General S. H. Weed (killed); Colonel Kenner Garrard. 140th New York, Colonel Patrick H. O'Rourke (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Louis Ernst; 146th New York, Colonel K. Garrard, Lieut.-Colonel David T. Jenkins; 91st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph H. Sinex; 155th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel John H. Cain.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General S. WILEY CRAWFORD *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel William McCandless Commanding. 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel William Cooper Talley; 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel William McCandless, Lieut.-Colonel George A. Woodward; 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Wellington H. Ent; 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel S. M. Jackson; 1st Rifles (Bucktails), Colonel Charles J. Taylor (killed), Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Niles (wounded), Major William R. Hartshorn.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Joseph W. Fisher Commanding. 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel J. W. Fisher, Lieut.-Colonel George Dare; 9th

Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut.-Colonel James McK. Snodgrass; 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel A. J. Warner; 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel M. D. Hardin.

Artillery Brigade.—Captain A. P. Martin Commanding. Battery D, 5th United States, Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett (killed), Lieutenant B. F. Rittenhouse; Battery I, 5th United States, Lieutenant Leonard Martin; Battery C, 1st New York, Captain Albert Barnes; Battery L, 1st Ohio, Captain N. C. Gibbs; Battery C, Massachusetts, Captain A. P. Martin.

Provost Guard.—Captain H. W. Ryder. Companies E and D, 12th New York.

SIXTH CORPS.

Major-General JOHN SEDGWICK *Commanding.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General H. G. WRIGHT *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General A. T. A. Torbert Commanding. 1st New Jersey, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry, Jr.; 2d New Jersey, Colonel Samuel L. Buck; 3d New Jersey, Colonel Henry W. Brown; 15th New Jersey, Colonel William H. Penrose.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. J. Bartlett Commanding. 5th Maine, Colonel Clark S. Edwards; 121st New York, Colonel Emory Upton; 95th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Carroll; 96th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel William H. Lessig.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General D. A. Russell Commanding. 6th Maine, Colonel Hiram Burnham; 49th Pennsylvania, Colonel William H. Irvin; 119th Pennsylvania, Colonel P. C. Ellmaker; 5th Wisconsin, Colonel Thomas S. Allen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General A. P. HOWE *Commanding.*

Second Brigade.—Colonel L. A. Grant Commanding. 2d Vermont, Colonel J. H. Walbridge; 3d Vermont, Colonel T. G. Seaver; 4th Vermont, Colonel E. H. Stoughton; 5th Vermont, Lieut.-Colonel John R. Lewis; 6th Vermont, Lieut.-Colonel Elisha L. Barney.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General T. A. Neill Commanding. 7th Maine, Lieut.-Colonel Seldon Conner; 49th New York, Colonel D. D. Bidwell; 77th New York, Colonel J. B. McKean; 43d New York, Colonel B. F. Baker; 61st Pennsylvania, Major Geo. W. Dawson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General FRANK WHEATON *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Alexander Shaler Commanding. 65th New York, Colonel J. E. Hamblin; 67th New York, Colonel Nelson Cross;

122d New York, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Dwight; 23d Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel John F. Glenn; 82d Pennsylvania, Colonel Isaac Bassett.

Second Brigade.—Colonel H. L. Eustis Commanding. 7th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Colonel Franklin P. Harlow; 10th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Colonel Jefford M. Decker; 37th Massachusetts, Colonel Oliver Edwards; 2d Rhode Island, Colonel Horatio Rogers.

Third Brigade.—Colonel David L. Nevin Commanding. 62d New York, Colonel D. L. Nevin, Lieut.-Colonel Theo. B. Hamilton; 102d Pennsylvania,* Colonel John W. Patterson; 93d Pennsylvania, Colonel James M. McCarter; 98th Pennsylvania, Major John B. Kohler; 139th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel William H. Moody.

Artillery Brigade.—Colonel C. H. Tompkins Commanding. Battery A, 1st Massachusetts, Captain W. H. McCartney; Battery D, 2d United States, Lieutenant E. B. Williston; Battery F, 5th United States, Lieutenant Leonard Martin; Battery G, 2d United States, Lieutenant John H. Butler; Battery C, 1st Rhode Island, Captain Richard Waterman; Battery G, 1st Rhode Island, Captain George W. Adams; 1st New York, Captain Andrew Cowan; 3d New York, Captain William A. Harn.

Cavalry Detachment.—Captain William L. Craft Commanding. H, 1st Pennsylvania; L, 1st New Jersey.

ELEVENTH CORPS.

Major-General OLIVER O. HOWARD, *Permanent Commander.*

Major-General CARL SCHURZ, *July 1st.*

FIRST DIVISION.

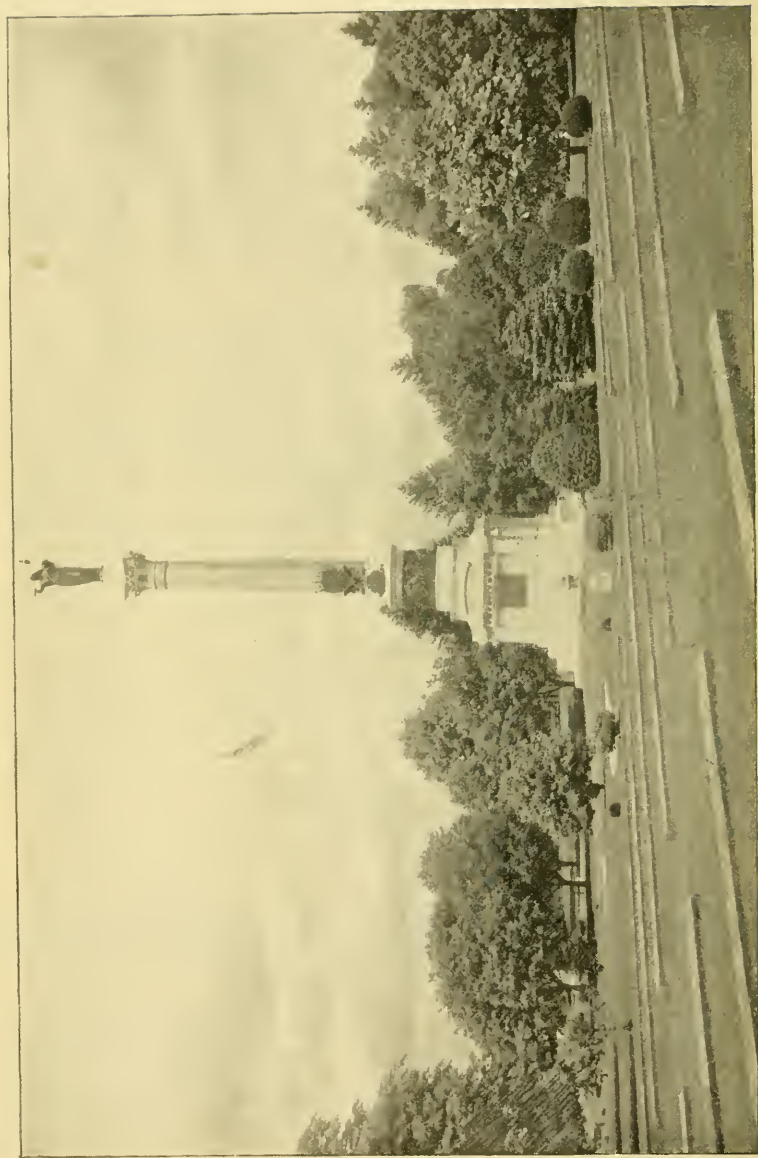
Brigadier-General FRANCIS C. BARLOW *Commanding (wounded).*

Brigadier-General ADELBERT AMES.

First Brigade.—Colonel Leopold Von Gilsa Commanding. 41st New York, Colonel L. Von Gilsa, Lieut.-Colonel D. Von Einsiedel; 54th New York, Colonel Eugene A. Kezley; 68th New York, Colonel Gotthilf Bourney de Ivernois; 153d Pennsylvania, Colonel Charles Clanz.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames Commanding; Colonel Andrew L. Harris; 17th Connecticut, Lieut.-Colonel Douglass Fowler (killed), Major A. G. Brady (wounded); 25th Ohio, Lieut.-Colonel Jeremiah Williams (captured), Lieutenant William Maloney (wounded), Lieutenant Israel White; 75th Ohio, Colonel Andrew L. Harris (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel Ben Morgan (wounded), Major Charles W. Friend; 107th Ohio, Captain John M. Lutz.

* Not engaged.



NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General A. VON STEINWEHR *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel Charles R. Coster Commanding. 27th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Lorenz Cantador; 73d Pennsylvania, Captain Daniel F. Kelly; 134th New York, Colonel Charles R. Coster, Lieut.-Colonel Allan H. Jackson; 154 New York, Colonel Patrick H. Jones.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Orlando Smith Commanding. 33d Massachusetts, Lieut.-Colonel Adin B. Underwood; 136th New York, Colonel James Wood, Jr.; 55th Ohio, Colonel Charles B. Gambee; 73d Ohio, Colonel Orlando Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Long.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major-General CARL SCHURZ *Permanent Commander.*

Brigadier-General ALEXANDER SCHIMMELPFENNIG *Commanding on July 1st.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General A. Von Schimmelpfennig commanding (captured); Colonel George Von Arnsburg. 45th New York, Colonel G. Von Arnsburg, Lieut.-Colonel Adolphus Dobke; 157th New York, Colonel Philip P. Brown, Jr.; 74th Pennsylvania, Colonel Adolph Von Hartung (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel Von Mitzel (captured), Major Gustav Schleiter; 61st Ohio, Colonel S. J. McGroarty; 82d Illinois, Colonel J. Hecker.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Waldimir Kryzanowski Commanding. 58th New York, Colonel W. Kryzanowski, Lieut.-Colonel August Otto, Captain Emil Koenig, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Gellman; 119th New York, Colonel John S. Lockman, Lieut.-Colonel James C. Rogers; 75th Pennsylvania, Colonel Francis Mahler (wounded), Major August Ledig; 82d Ohio, Colonel James J. Robinson (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel D. Thomson; 26th Wisconsin, Colonel Wm. H. Jacobs.

Artillery Brigade.—Major Thomas W. Osborn Commanding. Battery I, 1st New York, Captain Michael Wiedrick; Battery I, 1st Ohio, Captain Hubert Dilger; Battery K, 1st Ohio, Captain Lewis Heckman; Battery G, 4th United States, Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson (killed), Lieutenant E. A. Bancroft; 13th New York, Lieutenant William Wheeler.

TWELFTH CORPS.

Brigadier-General ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS *Commanding.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General THOMAS H. RUGER *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel Archibald L. McDougall Commanding. 5th Connecticut, Colonel Warren W. Packer; 20th Connecticut, Lieut.-Colonel William B. Wooster; 123d New York, Colonel A. L. McDougall, Lieut.-

Colonel James C. Rogers; 145th New York, Colonel E. L. Price; 46th Pennsylvania, Colonel James E. Selfridge; 3d Maryland, Colonel J. M. Sidsburg.

*Second Brigade.**—Brigadier-General Henry H. Lockwood Commanding. 150th New York, Colonel John H. Ketcham; 1st Maryland (P. H. B.), Colonel William P. Maulsby; 1st Maryland (E. S.), Colonel Jas. Wallace.

Third Brigade.—Colonel Silas Colgrove Commanding. 2d Massachusetts, Colonel Charles R. Mudge (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Charles F. Morse; 107th New York, Colonel Miron M. Crane; 13th New Jersey, Colonel Ezra A. Carman (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel John R. Fesler; 27th Indiana, Colonel Silas Colgrove, Lieut.-Colonel John R. Fesler; 3d Wisconsin, Lieut.-Colonel Martin Flood.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN W. GEARY *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel Charles Canby Commanding. 28th Pennsylvania, Captain John Flynn; 147th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Ario Pardee, Jr.; 5th Ohio, Colonel John H. Patrick; 7th Ohio, Colonel William R. Creighton; 29th Ohio, Captain W. F. Stevens (wounded), Captain Ed. Hays; 66th Ohio, Colonel C. Candy, Lieut.-Colonel Eugene Powell.

Second Brigade.—(†) Colonel George A. Cobham, Jr.; (‡) Brigadier-General Thomas L. Kane. 29th Pennsylvania, Colonel William Rickards; 109th Pennsylvania, Captain Fred. L. Gimber; 111th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas W. Walker, Lieut.-Colonel Frank J. Osgood.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General George S. Greene Commanding. 60th New York, Colonel Abel Godard; 78th New York, Lieut.-Colonel Von Hammerstein; 102d New York, Lieut.-Colonel James C. Lane (wounded); 137th New York, Colonel David Ireland; 149th New York, Colonel Henry A. Barnum, Lieut.-Colonel Charles B. Randall.

Artillery Brigade.—Lieutenant Edward D. Muhlenberg Commanding. Battery F, 4th United States, Lieutenant E. D. Muhlenberg, Lieutenant S. T. Rugg; Battery K, 5th United States, Lieutenant D. H. Kinsie; Battery M, 1st New York, Lieutenant Charles E. Winegar; Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, Lieutenant Charles Atwell.

Headquarter Guard.—Battalion 10th Maine.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Major-General ALFRED PLEASANTON *Commanding.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN BUFORD *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel William Gamble Commanding. 8th New York, Colonel Benjamin F. Davis; 8th Illinois, Colonel William Gamble, Lieut.-

* Unassigned during progress of battle; afterward attached to First Division as Second Brigade.

† Not engaged.

‡ A section of a battery attached to the Purnell Legion was with Gregg on the 3d.

Colonel D. R. Clendenin; two squadrons 12th Illinois, Colonel Amos Voss, three squadrons 3d Indiana, Colonel George H. Chapman.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Thomas C. Devin Commanding. 6th New York, Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Lieut.-Colonel William H. Crocker; 9th New York, Colonel William Sackett; 17th Pennsylvania, Colonel J. H. Kellogg; 3d Virginia (detachment).

Reserve Brigade.—Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt Commanding. 1st United States, Captain R. S. C. Lord; 2d United States, Captain T. F. Rodenbough; 5th United States, Captain J. W. Mason; 6th United States, Major S. H. Starr (wounded), Captain G. C. Cram; 6th Pennsylvania, Major James H. Hazeltine.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General D. McM. GREGG *Commanding*

(Headquarter Guard—Company A, 1st Ohio.)

First Brigade.—Colonel J. B. McIntosh Commanding. 1st New Jersey, Major M. H. Beaumont; 1st Pennsylvania, Colonel John P. Taylor; 3d Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Edward S. Jones; 1st Maryland, Lieut.-Colonel James M. Deems; 1st Massachusetts at Headquarters, Sixth Corps.

*Second Brigade.**—Colonel Pennock Huey Commanding. 2d New York, 4th New York, 8th Pennsylvania, 6th Ohio.

Third Brigade.—Colonel J. I. Gregg Commanding. 1st Maine, Colonel Charles H. Smith; 10th New York, Major W. A. Avery; 4th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Doster; 16th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel John K. Robison.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JUDSON KILPATRICK *Commanding.*

(Headquarter Guard—Company C, 1st Ohio.)

First Brigade.—(*) Brigadier-General E. J. Farnsworth; (†) Colonel N. P. Richmond. 5th New York, Major John Hammond; 18th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel William P. Brinton; 1st Vermont, Colonel Edward D. Sawyer; 1st West Virginia, Colonel H. P. Richmond.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General George A. Custer Commanding. 1st Michigan, Colonel Charles H. Town; 5th Michigan, Colonel Russell A. Alger; 6th Michigan, Colonel George Gray; 7th Michigan, Colonel William D. Mann.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

First Brigade.—Captain John M. Robertson Commanding. Batteries B and L, 2d United States, Lieutenant Edw. Heaton; Battery M, 2d United States, Lieutenant A. C. M. Pennington; Battery E, 4th United States, Lieutenant S. S. Elder; 6th New York, Lieutenant Jos. W. Martin; 9th Michigan, Captain J. J. Daniels; Battery C, 3d United States, Lieutenant William D. Fuller.

* Not engaged.

† A section of a battery attached to the Purnell Legion was with Gregg on the 31.

Second Brigade.—Captain John C. Tidball Commanding. Batteries G and E, 1st United States, Captain A. M. Randol; Battery K, 1st United States, Captain William M. Graham; Battery A, 2d United States, Lieutenant John H. Calef; Battery C, 3d United States.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

(*) Brigadier-General R. O. TYLER (*disabled.*)

(†) Captain JOHN M. ROBERTSON.

First Regular Brigade.—Captain D. R. Ransom Commanding (wounded). Battery H, 1st United States, Lieutenant C. P. Eakin (wounded); Batteries F and K, 3d United States, Lieutenant J. C. Turnbull; Battery C, 4th United States, Lieutenant Evan Thomas; Battery C, 5th United States, Lieutenant G. V. Weir.

First Volunteer Brigade.—Lieut.-Colonel F. McGilvery Commanding. 15th New York, Captain Patrick Hart; Independent Battery Pennsylvania, Captain R. B. Ricketts; 5th Massachusetts, Captain C. A. Phillips; 9th Massachusetts, Captain John Bigelow.

Second Volunteer Brigade.—Captain E. D. Taft Commanding. Battery B, 1st Connecticut; * Battery M, 1st Connecticut; * 5th New York, Captain Elijah D. Taft; 2d Connecticut, Lieutenant John W. Sterling.

Third Volunteer Brigade.—Captain James F. Huntington Commanding. Batteries F and G, 1st Pennsylvania, Captain R. B. Ricketts; Battery H, 1st Ohio, Captain James F. Huntington; Battery A, 1st New Hampshire, Captain F. M. Edgell; Battery C, 1st West Virginia, Captain Wallace Hill.

Fourth Volunteer Brigade.—Captain R. H. Fitzhugh Commanding. Battery B, 1st New York, Captain James McRorty (killed); Battery G, 1st New York, Captain Albert N. Ames; Battery K, 1st New York, (11th Battery attached), Captain Robert H. Fitzhugh; Battery A, 1st Maryland, Captain James H. Rigby; Battery A, 1st New Jersey, Lieutenant Augustin N. Parsons; 6th Maine, Lieutenant Edwin B. Dow.

Train Guard.—Major Charles Ewing Commanding. 4th New Jersey Infantry.

Headquarter Guard.—Captain J. C. Fuller Commanding. Battery C, 32d Massachusetts.

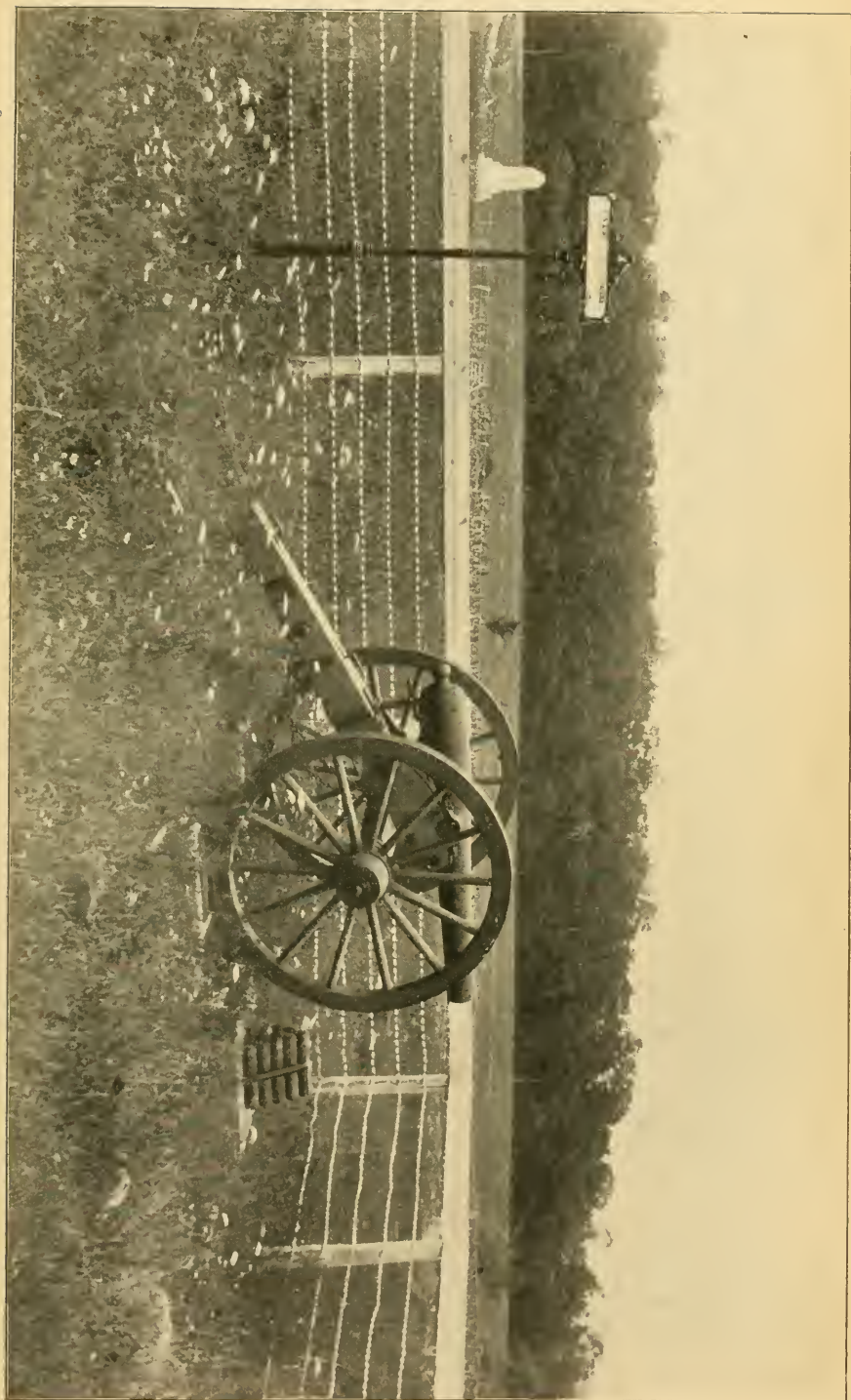
DETACHMENTS AT HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Command of the Provost-Marshal General.—Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick Commanding. 93d New York, * 8th United States, * 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Batteries E and I, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Detachment Regular Cavalry, United States Engineer Battalion, * Captain Geo. H. Mendel, United States Engineers.

Guards and Orderlies.—Captain D. P. Mann Commanding. Independent Company Oneida Cavalry.

* Not engaged.

† A section of a battery attached to the Purnell Legion was with Gregg on the 3d.





The complete roster of the Army of Northern Virginia participating in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863, which is given herein, is compiled from "*Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.*"

CONFEDERATE ARMY.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA—General ROBERT E. LEE.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieutenant-General JAMES LONGSTREET.

McLAWS' DIVISION.

Major-General LAFAYETTE McLAWS.

Kershaw's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw; 2d S. C., Col. J. D. Kennedy (w), Lieut.-Col. F. Gaillard; 3d S. C., Maj. R. C. Maffett, Col. J. D. Nance; 7th S. C., Col. D. Wyatt Aiken; 8th S. C., Col. J. W. Henagan; 15th S. C., Col. W. G. De Saussure (k), Maj. William M. Gist; 2d S. C. Battalion, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Rice. Brigade loss: k, 115; w, 483; m, 32=630.

Semmes' Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Paul J. Semmes (m w), Col. Goode Bryan; 10th Ga., Col. John B. Weems; 50th Ga., Col. W. R. Manning; 51st Ga., Col. E. Ball; 53d Ga., Col. James P. Simms. Brigade loss: k, 55; w, 284; m, 91=430.

Barksdale's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. William Barksdale (m w), Col. Benjamin G. Humphreys; 13th Miss., Col. J. W. Carter; 17th Miss., Col. W. D. Holder, Lieut.-Col. John C. Fiser; 18th Miss., Col. T. M. Griffin, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Luse; 21st Miss., Col. B. G. Humphreys. Brigade loss: k, 105; w, 550; m, 92=747.

Wofford's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. William T. Wofford: 16th Ga., Col. Goode Bryan; 18th Ga., Lieut.-Col. S. Z. Ruff; 24th Ga., Col. Robert McMillan; Cobb's (Ga.) Legion, Lieut.-Col. Luther J. Glenn; Phillips' (Ga.) Legion, Lieut.-Col. E. S. Barclay. Brigade loss: k, 30; w, 192; m, 112=334

Artillery Battalion.—Col. Henry C. Cabell: A, 1st N. C., Capt. B. C. Manly; Ga. Battery (Pulaski Art'y), Capt. J. C. Fraser (m w), Lieut. W. J. Furlong; Va. Battery (1st Richmond Howitzers), Capt. E. S. McCarthy; Ga. Battery (Troup Art'y), Capt. H. H. Carlton (w), Lieut. C. W. Motes. Battalion loss: k, 8; w, 29=37.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Major-General GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Garnett's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Richard B. Garnett (k), Maj. Charles S. Peyton: 8th Va., Col. Eppa Hunton (w); 18th Va., Lieut.-Col. H. A. Carrington (w); 19th Va., Col. Henry Gantt (w), Lieut.-Col. John T. Ellis (k); 28th Va., Col. R. C. Allen (k), Lieut.-Col. William Watts; 56th Va., Col. W. D. Stuart (m w), Lieut.-Col. P. P. Slaughter. Brigade loss: k, 78; w, 324; m, 539=941.

Armistead's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Lewis A. Armistead (k), Col. W. R. Aylett: 9th Va., Maj. John C. Owens (k); 14th Va., Col. James G. Hodges (k), Lieut.-Col. William White; 38th Va., Col. E. C. Edmonds (k), Lieut.-Col. P. B. Whittle; 53d Va., Col. W. R. Aylett (w); 57th Va., Col. John Bowie Magruder (k). Brigade loss: k, 88; w, 460; m, 648=1191.

Kemper's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. James L. Kemper (w and c), Col. Joseph Mayo, Jr. (w): 1st Va., Col. Lewis B. Williams (w), Lieut.-Col. F. G. Skinner; 3d Va., Col. Joseph Mayo, Jr., Lieut.-Col., A. D. Callicote (k); 7th Va., Col. W. T. Patton (k), Lieut.-Col. C. C. Flowerree; 11th Va., Maj. Kirkwood Otey (w); 24th Va., Col. William R. Terry (w). Brigade loss: k, 58; w, 356; m, 317=731.

Artillery Battalion.—Maj. James Dearing: Va. Battery (Fauquier Art'y), Capt. R. M. Stribling; Va. Battery (Hampden Art'y), Capt. W. H. Caskie; Va. Battery (Richmond Fayette Art'y), Capt. M. C. Macon; Va. Battery, Capt. Joseph G. Blount. Battalion loss: k, 8; w, 17=25.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN B. HOOD (w), Brig.-Gen. E. McIVER LAW.

Law's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. E. McIver Law, Col. James L. Sheffield: 4th Ala., Lieut.-Col. L. H. Scruggs; 15th Ala., Col. William C. Oates, Capt. B. A. Hill; 44th Ala., Col. William F. Perry; 47th Ala., Col. James W. Jackson, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Bulger (w and c), Maj. J. M. Campbell; 48th Ala., Col. James L. Sheffield, Capt. T. J. Eubanks. Brigade loss: k, 74; w, 276; m, 146=496.

Anderson's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. George T. Anderson (w), Lieut.-Col. William Luffman: 7th Ga., Col. W. W. White; 8th Ga., Col. John R. Towers; 9th Ga., Lieut.-Col. John C. Mounger (k), Maj. W. M. Jones (w), Capt. George Hillyer; 11th Ga., Col. F. H. Little (w), Lieut.-Col. William Luffman, Maj. Henry D. McDaniel, Capt. William H. Mitchell; 59th Ga., Col. Jack Brown (w), Capt. M. G. Bass. Brigade loss: k, 105; w, 512; m, 54=671.



SUMMIT OF LITTLE ROUND TOP.

Robertson's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Jerome B. Robertson (w); 3d Ark., Col. Van H. Manning (w), Lieut.-Col. R. S. Taylor; 1st Tex., Lieut.-Col. P. A. Work; 4th Tex., Col. J. C. G. Key (w), Maj. J. P. Iane; 5th Tex., Col. R. M. Powell (m w), Lieut.-Col. K. Bryan (w), Maj. J. C. Rogers. Brigade loss: k, 84; w, 393; m, 120=597.

Benning's.—Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Benning: 2d Ga., Lieut.-Col. William T. Harris (k), Maj. W. S. Shepherd; 15th Ga., Col. D. M. Du Bose; 17th Ga., Col. W. C. Hodges; 20th Ga., Col. John A. Jones (k), Lieut.-Col. J. D. Waddell. Brigade loss: k, 76; w, 299; m, 122=497.

Artillery Battalion.—Maj. M. W. Henry: N. C. Battery (Branch Art'y), Capt. A. C. Latham; S. C. Battery (German Art'y), Capt. William K. Bachman; S. C. Battery (Palmetto Light Art'y), Capt. Hugh R. Garden; N. C. Battery (Rowan Art'y), Capt. James Reilly. Battalion loss: k, 4; w, 23=27.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Colonel J. B. WALTON.

Alexander's Battalion.—Col. E. Porter Alexander: La. Battery (Madison Light Art'y), Capt. George V. Moody; S. C. Battery (Brooks Art'y), Lieut. S. C. Gilbert; Va. Battery (Ashland Art'y), Capt. P. Woolfolk, Jr. (w), Lieut. James Woolfolk; Va. Battery (Bedford Art'y), Capt. T. C. Jordan; Va. Battery, Capt. William W. Parker; Va. Battery, Capt. O. B. Taylor. Battalion loss: k, 19; w, 114; m, 6=139.

Washington (La.) Artillery.—Maj. B. F. Eshleman: 1st Co., Capt. C. W. Squires; 2d Co., Capt. J. B. Richardson; 3d Co., Capt. M. B. Miller; 4th Co., Capt. Joe Norcom (w), Lieut. H. A. Battles. Battalion loss: k, 3; w, 26; m, 16=45.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Lieutenant-General RICHARD S. EWELL. Staff loss: w, 1.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Major-General JUBAL A. EARLY.

Hays' Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Harry T. Hays: 5th La., Maj. Alexander Hart (w), Capt. T. H. Biscoe; 6th La., Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hanlon; 7th La., Col. D. B. Penn; 8th La., Col. T. D. Lewis (k), Lieut.-Col. A. de Blanc (w), Maj. G. A. Lester; 9th La., Col. Leroy A. Stafford. Brigade loss: k, 36; w, 201; m, 76=313.

Hoke's Brigade.—Col. Isaac E. Avery (m w), Col. A. C. Godwin: 6th N. C., Maj. S. McD. Tate; 21st N. C., Col. W. W. Kirkland; 57th N. C., Col. A. C. Godwin. Brigade loss: k, 35; w, 216; m, 94=345.

Smith's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. William Smith: 31st Va., Col. John S. Hoffman; 49th Va., Lieut.-Col. J. Catlett Gibson; 52d Va., Lieut.-Col. James H. Skinner. Brigade loss: k, 12; w, 113; m, 17=142.

Gordon's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. John B. Gordon: 13th Ga., Col. James M. Smith; 26th Ga., Col. E. N. Atkinson; 31st Ga., Col. Clement A. Evans; 38th Ga., Capt. William L. McLeod; 60th Ga., Capt. W. B. Jones; 61st Ga., Col. John H. Lamar. Brigade loss: k, 71; w, 270; m, 39=380.

Artillery Battalion.—Lieut.-Col. H. P. Jones: Va. Battery (Charlottesville Art'y), Capt. James McD. Carrington; Va. Battery (Courtney Art'y), Capt. W. A. Tanner; La. Battery (Guard Art'y), Capt. C. A. Green; Va. Battery (Staunton Art'y), Capt. A. W. Garber. Battalion loss: k, 2; w, 6=8.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Major-General EDWARD JOHNSON. Staff loss: w, 1; m, 1=2.

Stewart's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. George H. Stewart: 1st Md. Battalion, Lieut.-Col. James R. Herbert (w), Maj. W. W. Goldsborough (w), Capt. J. P. Crane; 1st N. C., Lieut.-Col. H. A. Brown; 3d N. C., Maj. W. M. Parsley; 10th Va., Col. E. T. H. Warren; 23d Va., Lieut.-Col. S. T. Walton; 37th Va., Maj. H. C. Wood. Brigade loss; k, 83; w, 409; m, 190=682.

Nicholls' Brigade.—Col. J. M. Williams: 1st La., Capt. E. D. Willett; 2d La., Lieut.-Col. R. E. Burke; 10th La., Maj. T. N. Powell; 14th La., Lieut.-Col. David Zable; 15th La., Maj. Andrew Brady. Brigade loss: k, 43; w, 309; m, 36=388.

Stonewall Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. James A. Walker: 2d Va., Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch; 4th Va., Maj. William Terry; 5th Va., Col. J. H. S. Funk; 27th Va., Lieut.-Col. D. M. Shriver; 33d Va., Capt. J. B. Golladay. Brigade loss: k, 35; w, 208; m, 87=330.

Jones' Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. John M. Jones (w), Lieut.-Col. R. H. Dungan: 21st Va., Capt. W. P. Moseley; 25th Va., Col. J. C. Higginbotham (w), Lieut.-Col. J. A. Robinson; 42d Va., Lieut.-Col. R. W. Withers (w), Capt. S. H. Saunders; 44th Va., Maj. N. Cobb (w), Capt. T. R. Buckner; 48th Va., Lieut.-Col. R. H. Dungan; Maj. Oscar White; 50th Va., Lieut.-Col. L. H. N. Salyer. Brigade loss: k, 58; w, 302; m, 61=421.

Artillery Battalion.—Maj. J. W. Latimer (m w), Capt. Charles I. Raine: 1st Md. Battery, Capt. William F. Dement; Va. Battery (Alleghany Art'y), Capt. J. C. Carpenter; Md. Battery (Chesapeake Art'y), Capt. William D. Brown (w); Va. (Lee) Battery, Capt. Charles I. Raine, Lieut. William W. Hardwicke. Battalion loss: k, 10; w, 40=50.

RODES' DIVISION.

Major-General ROBERT E. RODES.

Daniel's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Junius Daniel: 32d N. C., Col. E. C. Brabble; 43d N. C., Col. T. S. Kenan (w and c), Lieut.-Col. W. G. Lewis; 45th N. C., Lieut.-Col. S. H. Boyd (w and c), Maj. John R. Winston (w and c), Capt. A. H. Gallaway (w), Capt. J. A. Hopkins; 53d N. C., Col. W. A. Owens; 2d N. C. Battalion, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Andrews (k), Capt. Van Brown. Brigade loss: k, 165; w, 635; m, 116=916.

Iverson's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Alfred Iverson: 5th N. C., Capt. Speight B. West (w), Capt. Benjamin Robinson (w); 12th N. C., Lieut. Col. W. S. Davis; 20th N. C., Lieut.-Col. Nelson Slough (w), Capt. Lewis T. Hicks; 23d N. C., Col. D. H. Christie (m w), Capt. William H. Johnston. Brigade loss: k, 130; w, 328; m, 308=820.

Doles' Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. George Doles: 4th Ga., Lieut.-Col. D. R. E. Winn (k), Maj. W. H. Willis; 12th Ga., Col. Edward Willis; 21st Ga., Col. John T. Mercer; 44th Ga., Col. S. P. Lumpkin (w), Maj. W. H. Peebles. Brigade loss: k, 24; w, 124; m, 31=179.

Ramseur's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur: 2d N. C., Maj. D. W. Hurtt (w), Capt. James T. Scales; 4th N. C., Col. Bryan Grimes; 14th N. C., Col. R. Tyler Bennett (w), Maj. Joseph H. Lambeth; 30th N. C., Col. Francis M. Parker (w), Maj. W. W. Sellers. Brigade loss: k, 23; w, 122; m, 32=177.

O'Neal's Brigade.—Col. Edward A. O'Neal: 3d Ala., Col. C. A. Battle; 5th Ala., Col. J. M. Hall; 6th Ala., Col. J. N. Lightfoot (w), Capt. M. L. Bowie; 12th Ala., Col. S. B. Pickens; 26th Ala., Lieut.-Col. John C. Goodgame. Brigade loss: k, 73; w, 430; m, 193=696.

Artillery Battalion.—Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Carter: Ala. Battery (Jeff Davis Art'y), Capt. W. J. Reese; Va. Battery (King William Art'y), Capt. W. P. Carter; Va. Battery (Morris Art'y), Capt. R. C. M. Page (w); Va. Battery (Orange Art'y), Capt. C. W. Fry. Battalion loss: k, 6; w, 25; m, 24=65.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Colonel J. THOMPSON BROWN.

Brown's Battalion.—Capt. Willis J. Dance: Va. Battery (2d Richmond Howitzers), Capt. David Watson; Va. Battery (3d Richmond Howitzers), Capt. B. H. Smith, Jr.; Va. Battery (Powhatan Art'y), Lieut. John M. Cunningham; Va. Battery (Rockbridge Art'y), Capt. A. Graham; Va. Battery (Salem Art'y), Lieut. C. B. Griffin. Battalion loss: k, 3; w, 19=22.

Nelson's Battalion.—Lieut.-Col. William Nelson: Va. Battery (Amherst Art'y), Capt. T. J. Kirkpatrick; Va. Battery (Fluvanna Art'y), Capt. J. L. Massie; Ga. Battery, Capt. John Milledge, Jr. Battalion loss (not reported).

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

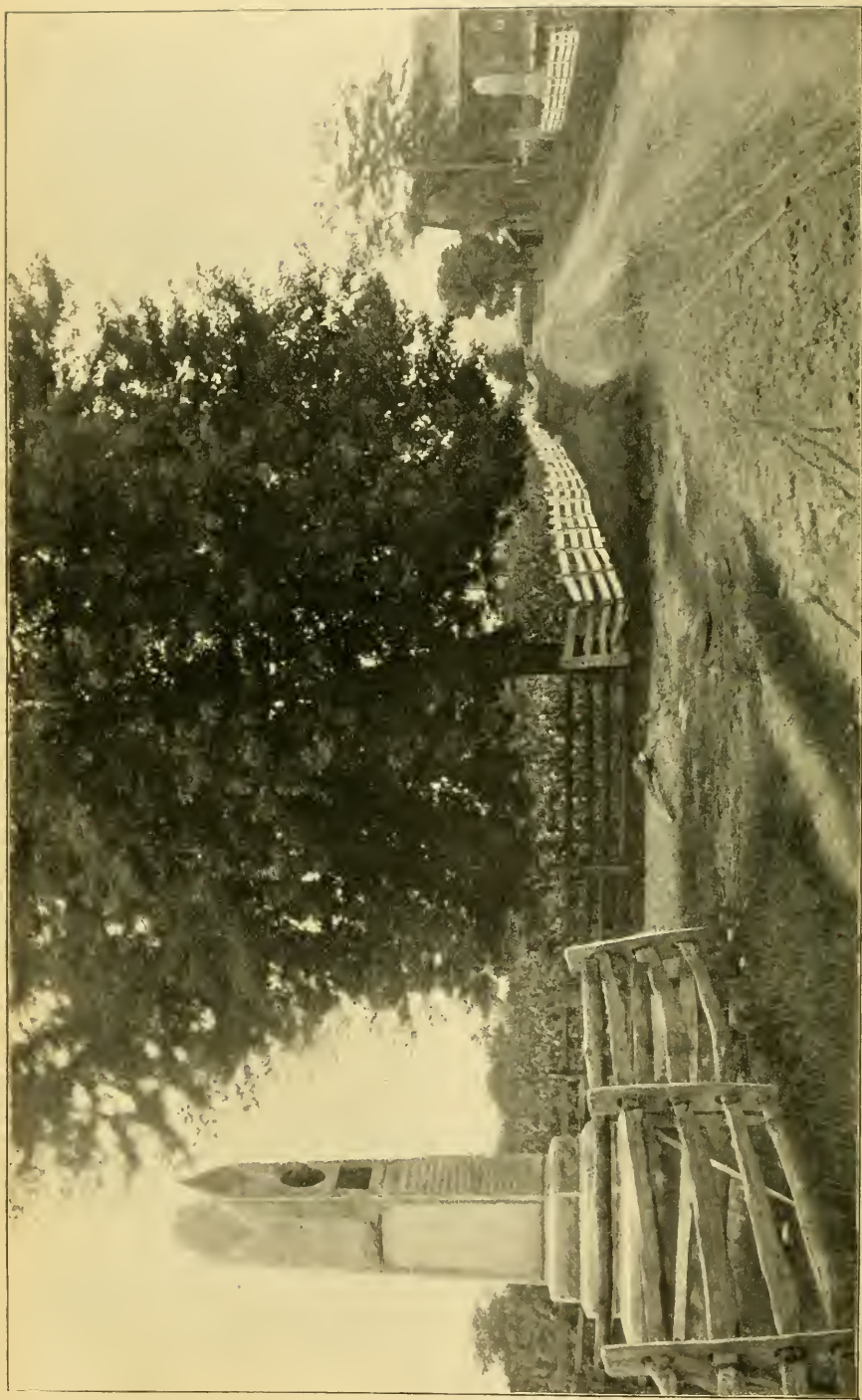
Lieutenant-General AMBROSE P. HILL.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Major-General RICHARD H. ANDERSON.

Wilcox's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox: 8th Ala., Lieut.-Col. Hilary A. Herbert; 9th Ala., Capt. J. H. King (w); 10th Ala., Col. William H. Forney (w and c), Lieut.-Col. James E. Shelley; 11th Ala., Col. J. C. C. Sanders (w), Lieut.-Col. George E. Tayloe; 14th Ala., Col. L. Pinckard (w), Lieut.-Col. James A. Broome. Brigade loss: k, 51; w, 469; m, 257=777.

Mahone's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. William Mahone: 6th Va., Col. George T. Rogers; 12th Va., Col. D. A. Weisiger; 16th Va., Col. Joseph H. Ham; 41st Va., Col. William A. Parham; 61st Va., Col. V. D. Groner. Brigade loss: k, 8; w, 55; m, 39=102.



THE BEACH, OREGON

Wright's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Ambrose R. Wright, Col. William Gibson, Brig.-Gen. Ambrose R. Wright: 3d Ga., Col. E. J. Walker; 22d Ga., Col. Joseph Wasden (k), Capt. B. C. McCurry; 48th Ga., Col. William Gibson, Capt. M. R. Hall, Col. William Gibson (w and c); 2d Ga. Battalion, Maj. George W. Ross (m w), Capt. Charles J. Moffett. Brigade loss: k, 40; w, 295; m, 333=668.

Perry's Brigade.—Col. David Lang: 2d Fla., Maj. W. R. Moore (w and c); 5th Fla., Capt. R. N. Gardner (w); 8th Fla., Col. David Lang. Brigade loss: k, 33; w, 217; m, 205=455.

Posey's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Carnot Posey: 12th Miss., Col. W. H. Taylor; 16th Miss., Col. Samuel E. Baker; 19th Miss., Col. N. H. Harris; 48th Miss., Col. Joseph M. Jayne. Brigade loss: k, 12; w, 71=83.

Sumpter (Ga.) Artillery Battalion.—Maj. John Lane: Co. A, Capt. Hugh M. Ross; Co. B, Capt. George M. Patterson; Co. C, Capt. John T. Wingfield (w). Battalion loss: k, 3; w, 21; m, 6=30.

HETH'S DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. HENRY HETH (w), Brig.-Gen. J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW (w).
Staff loss: w, 2.

First Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew, Col. James K. Marshall (w and c): 11th N. C., Col. Collett Leventhorpe (w); 26th N. C., Col. Henry K. Burgwyn, Jr. (k), Capt. H. C. Albright; 47th N. C., Col. G. H. Faribault (w); 52d N. C., Col. James K. Marshall, Lieut.-Col. Marcus A. Parks (w). Brigade loss: k, 190; w, 915=1105.

Second Brigade.—Col. J. M. Brockenbrough: 40th Va., Capt. T. E. Betts, Capt. R. B. Davis; 47th Va., Col. Robert M. Mayo; 55th Va., Col. W. S. Christian; 22d Va. Battalion, Maj. John S. Bowles. Brigade loss: k, 25; w, 123=148.

Third Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. James J. Archer (c), Col. B. D. Fry (w and c), Lieut.-Col. S. G. Shepard: 13th Ala., Col. B. D. Fry; 5th Ala. Battalion, Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff; 1st Tenn. (Prov. Army), Maj. Felix G. Buchanan; 7th Tenn., Lieut.-Col. S. G. Shepard; 14th Tenn., Capt. B. L. Phillips. Brigade loss: k, 16; w, 144; m, 517=677.

Fourth Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Joseph R. Davis: 2d Miss., Col. J. M. Stone (w); 11th Miss., Col. F. M. Greene; 42d Miss., Col. H. R. Miller; 55th N. C., Col. J. K. Connally (w). Brigade loss: k, 180; w, 717=897.

Artillery Battalion.—Lieut.-Col. John J. Garnett: La. Battery (Donaldsonville Art'y) Capt. Victor Maurin; Va. Battery (Huger Art'y), Capt. Joseph D. Moore; Va. Battery, Capt. John W. Lewis; Va. Battery (Norfolk Light Art'y Blues), Capt. C. R. Grandy. Battalion loss: w, 5; m, 17=22.

PENDER'S DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM D. PENDER (m w), Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. LANE, Maj.-Gen. ISAAC R. TRIMBLE (w and c), Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. LANE
Staff loss: k, 1; w, 4=5.

First Brigade.—Col. Abner Perrin: 1st S. C. (Prov. Army), Maj. C. W. McCreary; 1st S. C. (Rifles), Capt. William M. Hadden: 12th S. C., Col. John L. Miller; 13th S. C., Lieut.-Col. B. T. Brockman; 14th S. C., Lieut.-Col. Joseph N. Brown (w). Brigade loss: k, 100; w, 477=577.

Second Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. James H. Lane, Col. C. M. Avery, Brig.-Gen. James H. Lane (w), Col. C. M. Avery: 7th N. C., Capt. J. McLeod Turner (w and c), Capt. James G. Harris; 18th N. C., Col. John D. Barry; 28th N. C., Col. S. D. Lowe (w), Lieut.-Col. W. H. A. Speer; 33d N. C., Col. C. M. Avery; 37th N. C., Col. W. M. Barbour. Brigade loss: k, 41; w, 348; m, 271=660.

Third Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Edward L. Thomas: 14th Ga., ———; 35th Ga., ———; 45th Ga., ———; 49th Ga., Col. S. T. Player. Brigade loss: k, 16; w, 136=152.

Fourth Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Alfred M. Scales (w), Lieut.-Col. G. T. Gordon, Col. William Lee J. Lowrance: 13th N. C., Col. J. H. Hyman (w); 16th N. C., Capt. L. W. Stowe; 22d N. C., Col. James Conner; 34th N. C., Col. William Lee J. Lowrance (w), Lieut.-Col. G. T. Gordon; 38th N. C., Col. W. J. Hoke (w). Brigade loss: k, 102; w, 323; m, 110=535.

Artillery Battalion.—Maj. William T. Poague: Va. Battery (Albemarle Art'y), Capt. James W. Wyatt; N. C. Battery (Charlotte Art'y), Capt. Joseph Graham; Miss. Battery (Madison Light Art'y), Capt. George Ward; Va. Battery, Capt. J. V. Brooke. Battalion loss: k, 2; w, 24; m, 6=32.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Colonel R. LINDSAY WALKER.

McIntosh's Battalion.—Maj. D. G. McIntosh: Ala. Battery (Hardaway Art'y), Capt. W. B. Hurt; Va. Battery (Danville Art'y), Capt. R. S. Rice; Va. Battery (2d Rockbridge Art'y), Lieut. Samuel Wallace; Va. Battery Capt. M. Johnson. Battalion loss: k, 7; w, 25=32.

Pegram's Battalion.—Maj. W. J. Pegram, Capt. E. B. Brunson: S. C. Battery (Pee Dee Art'y), Lieut. William E. Zimmerman; Va. Battery (Crenshaw), ———; Va. Battery (Fredericksburg Art'y), Capt. E. A. Marye; Va. Battery (Letcher Art'y), Capt. T. A. Brander; Va. Battery (Purcell Art'y), Capt. Joseph McGraw. Battalion loss: k, 10; w, 37; m, 1=48.

CAVALRY.

Major-General JAMES E. B. STUART.

Fitz Lee's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee: 1st Md. Battalion (serving with Ewell's Corps); 1st Md. Cav., Maj. Ridgely Brown; 2d Md. Cav., Maj. Harry Gilmor; 1st Va., Col. James H. Drake; 2d Va., Col. T. T. Munford; 3d Va., Col. Thomas H. Owen; 4th Va., Col. Williams C. Wickham; 5th Va., Col. T. L. Rosser. Brigade loss: k, 5; w, 16; m, 29=50.

Hampton's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Wade Hampton (w), Col. Lawrence S. Baker: 1st N. C., Col. Lawrence S. Baker; 1st S. C., ———; 2d S. C., ———; Cobb's (Ga.) Legion, ———; Jeff Davis Legion, ———; Phillips' (Ga.) Legion, ———. Brigade loss: k, 17; w, 58; m, 16=91.

W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.—Col. John R. Chambliss, Jr.: 2d N. C., ———; 9th Va., Col. R. L. T. Beale; 10th Va., Col. J. Lucius Davis; 13th Va., ———. Brigade loss: k, 2; w, 26; m, 13=41.

Jenkins' Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Albert G. Jenkins (w), Col. M. J. Ferguson: 14th Va., ———; 16th Va., ———; 17th Va., Col. W. H. French; 34th Va. Battalion, Lieut.-Col. V. A. Witcher; 36th Va. Battalion, ———; Va. Battery, Capt. Thomas E. Jackson.

Robertson's Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. Beverly H. Robertson (commanded his own and W. E. Jones' Brigades): 4th N. C., Col. D. D. Ferebee; 5th N. C., ———.

Jones' Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. William E. Jones: 6th Va., Maj. C. E. Flournoy; 7th Va., Lieut.-Col. Thomas Marshall; 11th Va., Col. L. L. Lomax; 35th Va. Battalion, Lieut.-Col. E. V. White. Brigade loss: k, 12; w, 40; m, 6=58.

Stuart's Horse Artillery.—Maj. R. F. Beckham: Va. Battery, Capt. James Breathed; Va. Battery, Capt. R. P. Chew; Md. Battery, Capt. W. H. Griffin; S. C. Battery, Capt. J. F. Hart; Va. Battery, Capt. W. M. McGregor; Va. Battery, Capt. M. N. Moorman.

Imboden's Command.—Brig.-Gen. John D. Imboden: 18th Va. Cav., Col. George W. Imboden; 63d Va. (mounted infantry), Col. George H. Smith; Va. Partisan Rangers, Capt. John H. McNeill; Va. Battery, Capt. J. H. McClanahan.

According to the reports of brigade and other subordinate commanders the total loss of the Confederate Army was 2,592 killed, 12,709 wounded, and 5,150 captured or missing=20,451. Several of the reports indicate that many of the "missing" were killed or wounded. Rolls on file in the office of the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, bear the names of 12,227 wounded and unwounded Confederates captured at and about Gettysburg from July 1st to 5th, inclusive. The number of wounded prisoners is reported by the medical director of Meade's army as 6,802.

THE COST OF WARS.

Of wars within the last half century, the cost has been as follows:

France and Algeria, 1830-47.....	\$190,000,000
France and Austria, 1859.....	225,000,000
The European Revolution in 1848.....	50,000,000
Prussia and Austria, in 1866.....	100,000,000
Our Civil War, 1861-65.....	3,700,000,000
France and Mexico, 1866.....	75,000,000
Brazil and Paraguay, 1864-70.....	240,000,000
France and Germany, 1870-71.....	1,586,000,000



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THE

Old "Tape Worm" Railroad

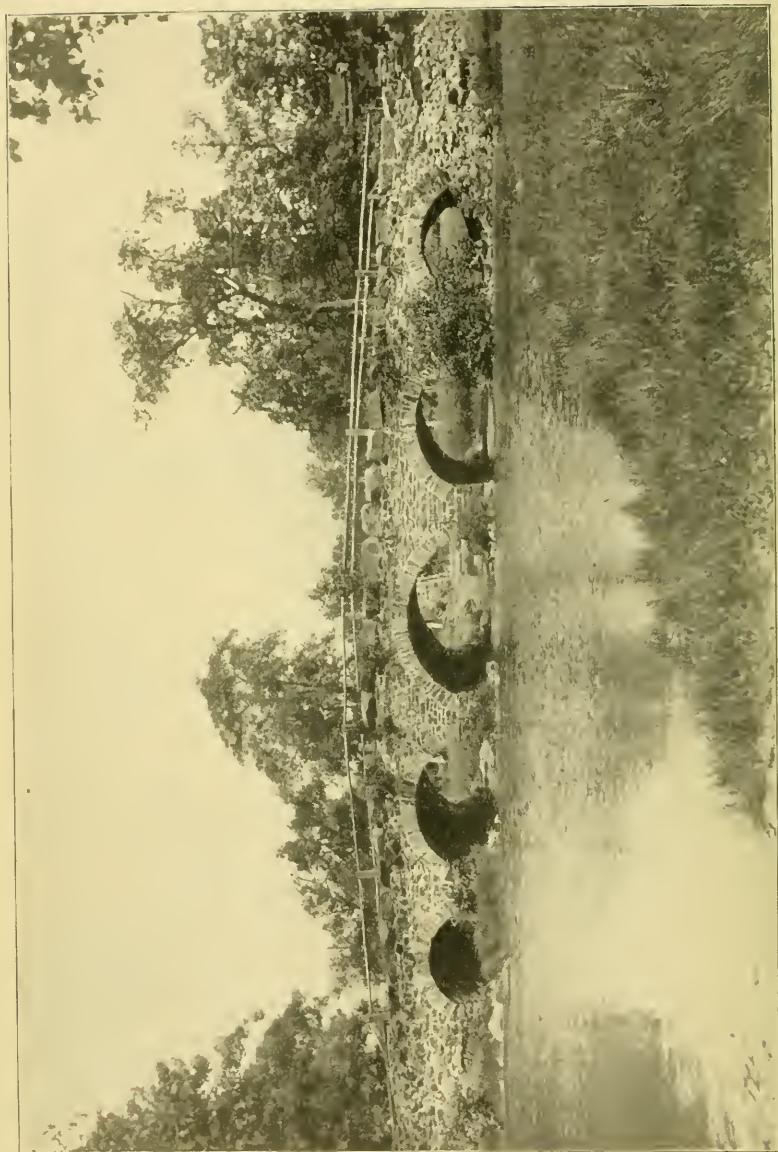
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MARSH CREEK, NEAR GETTYSBURG.

The Old "Tape-Worm" Railroad.

NOW THE GETTYSBURG SHORT LINE OF THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD—ITS EARLY HISTORY—

ORIGIN OF ITS NAME—A BEAUTIFUL, FERTILE AND HISTORICAL TERRITORY—

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES

The Route from Highfield to Gettysburg.

IN the Spring of 1889 the Western Maryland Railroad completed the western extension of its Baltimore and Harrisburg Division from Orrtanna, a station eight miles west of Gettysburg, to Highfield Station (the junction point with the main line), just one mile east of Pen-Mar. The route traversed from Orrtanna is practically the same as the line of the old Pennsylvania State road which figured so extensively in politics more than half a century ago, and which was made an issue in several campaign feuds of that period. The theory which inspired the building of the Pennsylvania State Railroad, was the tapping at or near Clearspring, of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then in course of construction. The latter road, however, proved hostile to the project, and having secured necessary legislation, changed the route of its survey to the Virginia side of the Potomac. This change of location undoubtedly strengthened the argument in Pennsylvania against the completion of the State road to Clearspring. Its political opponents fought the measure with such determined resistance, that further progress was not only checked, but the entire work was abruptly and finally abandoned. The State had already invested about \$750,000 in the construction of the road bed, and in building bridges and viaducts of



splendid masonry, which have withstood the ravages of half a century of neglect. Public interest in the venture gradually became lessened to such a degree, that after the lapse of fifteen years the Legislature of the State renounced all responsibility for the future of the road, and gave it in its neglected condition to a corporation then struggling to build a railroad from Hanover to Gettysburg, the only consideration being the natural advantages of convenient traffic and transportation that would accrue to the people of that territory and the possible development of new industries. Upon acquiring this valuable franchise from the State, the corporation completed its road from Hanover to Gettysburg, and after a brief existence collapsed. At the sale of its charter and assets the old road bed passed into the possession of new owners, and through them to its present owners, the Western Maryland Railroad Company. This acquisition at once gave the latter corporation an independent line from Baltimore to Gettysburg via Emory Grove, from which (junction) point to Highfield the line is known as the Baltimore and Harrisburg Division of the Western Maryland Railroad. The old State Railroad in its early history was familiarly called the "Tape-Worm." The origin of this rather odd title is attributed to two causes—the first and perhaps the most authentic is because the original survey of the line as it crossed the mountain, carried the course of the road around many twists and curves, its winding outlines resembling the zig-zag formation of a "Tape-Worm." Another and more recent explanation is, that the road was termed the "Tape-Worm," because it was a great "*consumer*"—of appropriations.

As a matter of fact, the old State road even in following the lines of its original survey, did not develop as many curves and turns as can be seen in mountain railroads of more recent construction. In completing its western extension the Western Maryland Railroad Company followed the old "Tape-Worm" route for about ten miles from Gettysburg to Donaldson's farm. At this point the grade was changed, and a new line located nearer the mountain's base, which resulted in materially lessening the distance traversed



in crossing Jack's Mountain, and greatly decreasing the cost, but of course at the expense of heavier grades. At the summit the line again occupies the old road bed for a few miles, passing in its course directly in the rear of the once noted but now dismantled Maria Furnace, (formerly owned and operated by Hon. Thaddens Stevens), crossing Tom's Creek with a horse-shoe curve, more graceful in outline and more picturesque in natural surroundings than the famous "Horse-shoe" of the Alleghenies. The new line is seldom out of sight of any portion of the old road. The route from Gettysburg to the summit of Jack's Mountain is so located as to command not only the most extensive views of the magnificent expanse of panoramic valleys, but likewise to develop the greatest charms of picturesque mountain scenery. THE NEW SHORT LINE, as it is now very properly designated, places Gettysburg in direct connection with Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg and Shippensburg, thus forming a splendid system of connections with the Shenandoah Valley and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads from points South and West.

Arriving at Hagerstown from any point on the lines of the above-named railroads, the passenger will continue his journey to Gettysburg by making connection with the main line trains of the Western Maryland Railroad at Hagerstown, and thence proceeding eastward seventeen miles to Highfield, the junction point of THE NEW SHORT LINE, passing *en route* the widely-famed Blue Mountain House, and directly through the enchanting Pen-Mar locality. The line from Hagerstown to Gettysburg is almost parallel with the route of Lee's army in its march to the Battlefield in 1863. From Highfield the distance to Gettysburg is only twenty-three miles.

A notable feature of THE NEW SHORT LINE is the curved tunnel through a spur of Jack's Mountain, about one mile east of Monterey. The entire route presents a succession of nature's most enchanting pictures, which cannot fail to please and interest the traveler. The superb view of the valleys from Jack's Mountain, and the two horse-shoe curves, are also noteworthy attractions. O'er mountains, through picturesque dales and exhilarating alti-



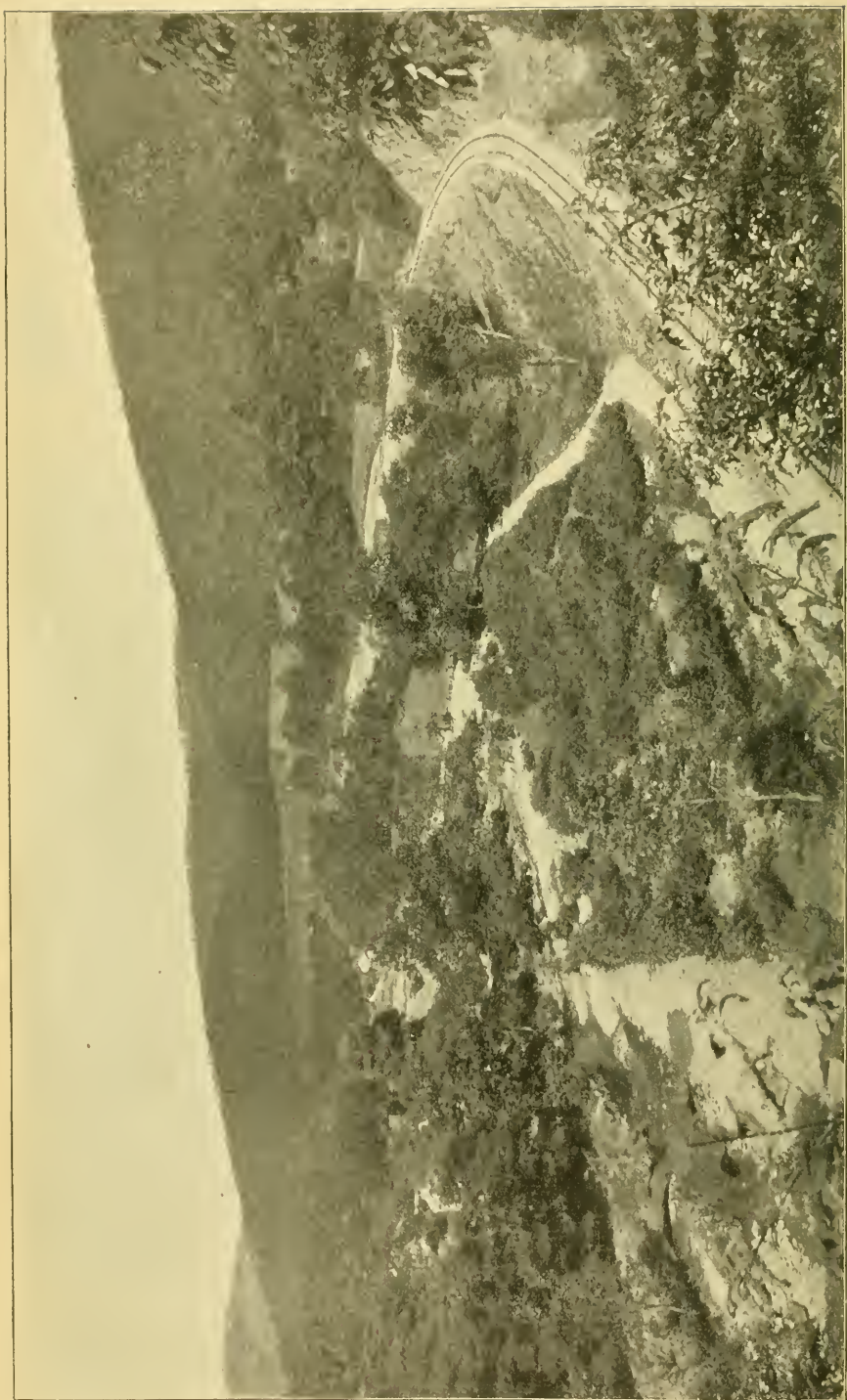
APPROACHING THE MOUNTAIN'S SUMMIT. 4

tudes, THE NEW SHORT LINE presents the always enjoyable feature of changeful scenery.

A more detailed description of the line of the Baltimore and Harrisburg Division of the Western Maryland Railroad from Highfield to Gettysburg may be found interesting, especially to travelers and tourists contemplating a trip to the Battlefield, via the historic route of the old "TAPE-WORM" Railroad.

Highfield.—Twenty-three miles from Gettysburg, seventeen miles from Hagerstown and seventy miles from Baltimore, is the western junction point of the Baltimore and Harrisburg Division of the Western Maryland Railroad with the main line. It is located in the famous Pen-Mar region, on the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains. In the vicinity of Highfield are many popular Summer resorts, cottages and handsome villas, all of which are liberally patronized during the season. Highfield is only one mile east of Pen-Mar Park, the beautiful and famous excursion resort of the Western Maryland Railroad, visited annually by over one hundred and fifty thousand persons from all sections of the country. At Highfield the Company has erected a substantial and attractive station for the convenience of passengers and visitors to the numerous pleasant resorts in that most picturesque locality, together with other terminal facilities for its Baltimore and Harrisburg Division.

Monterey.—Twenty-one miles from Gettysburg, nineteen miles from Hagerstown and seventy-two miles from Baltimore, a station used mainly for the convenience of Summer visitors to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Its situation commands an extended view of a most fertile and beautiful territory. Monterey is located in the very midst of a score or more of picturesque resorts, noted for healthful influences and cheerful surroundings. Within half a mile of Monterey Station is situated the widely-famed Monterey Springs Hotel, with accommodations for two hundred and seventy-five guests. The hotel is a handsomely proportioned brick structure, with substantial frame annex. Its elevation is fourteen hundred



feet above sea level. The adjacent grounds, comprising beautifully shaded groves, gardens, lawns, tennis field, etc., cover an area of four hundred acres. The buildings are provided with bath, gas, bowling alley and a detached play-room for children. Monterey has been famous as a public health resort for more than a century. Before the erection of the present hotel, the site was occupied by other noted hostelries bearing the same name. In its earlier history the resort was frequently visited by President Buchanan, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and other distinguished guests. On the night of July 4th, 1863, the army of General Lee, numbering forty-three thousand men, in retreat from Gettysburg Battlefield, encamped at Monterey. The commanding elevation enabled Lee to control the situation of the numerous roads and surrounding country in deciding upon the objective course of his retreat. The locality of Monterey has always been a favorite and popular field for botanical students, artists and geologists, affording as it does a wide diversity of subjects for studies and sketches. Splendid roads, beautiful drives and an unsurpassed expanse of charming scenery, are likewise notable features of the Monterey region. Among the historic and picturesque localities within easy reach of Monterey are Emmitsburg (the seat of the renowned Mount St. Mary's College, founded in 1808 by Rev. John Dubois, afterwards Bishop of New York), Gettysburg, Antietam, Mount Alto and Double Gap. The drive to these points is over macadamized roads. Nearer localities of enjoyable interest are Mount Quirank, High Rock, Blue Mountain House, The Cascades, Devil's Race Course, Fairfield, Hanging Valley, etc., all within from two to six miles of Monterey. Natural springs of purest water abound throughout this panoramic and enchanting country. During the season conveyances from the surrounding numerous resorts meet all trains of the Western Maryland Railroad at Monterey or other more convenient stations.

Jack's Mountain Station.—Twenty-three miles from Hagerstown, sixteen miles from Gettysburg and seventy-seven miles from Baltimore. Between Monterey and Jack's Mountain Station



BLUE ROCK CUT NEAR MARIA FURNACE.

is located the mountain tunnel, pierced and hewn through solid rock. Near Jack's Mountain Station is situated the pleasant village of Fountaindale. The town lies directly at the mountain's base on either side of the pike. Thousands of Confederate troops passed through Fountaindale *en route* to Gettysburg. The "*oldest inhabitants*" now excitedly describe the vivid scenes then enacted within their quiet and sequestered village. The hasty depletion of hen roosts, pig stys and barn yards by the foraging squads, without even so much as a "thank you, sir," created an awe inspiring wonderment in the minds of the plain and honest villagers that completely annihilated all feelings of indignation, and prevented any attempt at what would have proved useless resistance. The necessities created by the force of circumstances are practically irresistible in times of war. Leaving the tunnel, the course of the old "Tape-Worm" Railroad makes the graceful sweep of a perfect horse-shoe curve, passing the ruins of the old "Maria Furnace," and crossing Tom's Creek just at the apex of the curve.

Maria Furnace.—Twenty-seven miles from Hagerstown, twenty-three miles from Gettysburg and eighty miles from Baltimore. This locality is not only associated with natural and historic interest, but serves as a practical example of the remarkable changes that can be wrought by the ravages of time. The railroad station takes its name from the adjacent ruins of the old "*Maria Furnace*." More than half a century ago, Maria Furnace, then owned and operated by Hon. Thaddens Stevens, the great commoner, was deemed an enterprise of wonderful promise. As an important industrial plant its location was highly favored. The site occupied by the furnace is surrounded by rich and extensive ore fields. Employment was then afforded to hundreds of operatives, and the production of iron comparatively reduced to a minimum cost. No industry was ever established with brighter prospects of a successful and progressive future. When the prestige of the old State Railroad became a question of doubt, and the



RUINS OF OLD MARIA FURNACE.

suggested measures for its completion were annulled by special enactment of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a long period of inactivity ensued, during which the Maria Furnace languished on the "ragged edge" of forlorn hope. The maintenance of a great iron industry in a locality devoid of the means of transporting its products, was akin to "ship building in a desert." Gradually but surely the enterprise died the death of neglect and abandonment. *Its fires were banked forever.* Now all that remains of its former greatness is a crumbling mass of ruins. Our illustration on opposite page presents an accurate view of the ruins of this once noted industry. Millions of tons of excellent ore can be obtained in this territory within easy or immediate access of the now perfectly equipped railroad operated by the Western Maryland Railroad Company. A grand field is presented for the re-development of an industry which natural conditions and convenient facilities for transportation combine to render almost imperative.

Fairfield.—Twenty-eight miles from Hagerstown, eleven miles from Gettysburg and eighty-one miles from Baltimore. The town of Fairfield, Adams County, Penna., (originally called Millers-town), has a population of about five hundred. Its location is in a beautiful valley, about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad station of the same name, and directly faces Jack's Mountain. Large quantities of oak tanning bark gathered by the sturdy mountaineers are shipped from Fairfield station. Cattle, grain and hay are also extensively freighted from this point, and form a productive source of revenue for the thrifty farmers. Fairfield is blessed with good schools and four churches, Lutheran, Methodist, Catholic and Reformed, thus providing a source of religious influence for numerous residents of the adjacent country. Among the industries of Fairfield is a steam power spoke factory, saw mills, etc., giving employment to almost the entire male population. There is only one hotel in Fairfield, an old-fashioned, solid and comfortable structure of liberal proportions, with ample accommodations for a large number of guests. At Fairfield Station the Railroad Company

has erected a handsome brick station building, with spacious and cheerful waiting rooms, ticket office, telegraph facilities, etc.; also a substantial grain elevator with a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels, affording great convenience in the storage and hauling of grain for transportation.

Virginia Mills.—Distant one mile west of Fairfield is a freight station mainly used to facilitate the shipment of grain, hay and timber. Near this station is located the old "Virginia Mills," from which the station takes its name. "Marshall" and "Heintzleman" are also important freight stations situated at convenient points between Virginia Mills and Orrtanna.

Orrtanna.—Thirty-two miles from Hagerstown, eight miles from Gettysburg and seventy-nine miles from Baltimore. The western extension of the Western Maryland Railroad, completed in the spring of '89, comprises that portion of the B. & H. Division extending from Orrtanna to Highfield—a distance of fifteen miles. The name of the station is a combination of the names "Orr" (a family name well established in this locality) and "Tannery," from the fact that a large tannery was at one time operated near the station. At Orrtanna are located extensive lime-kilns. Near Orrtanna is situated the thriving village of Cashtown. The station is also a convenient point for the freighting of hay, cattle, timber, cordwood, bark and charcoal.

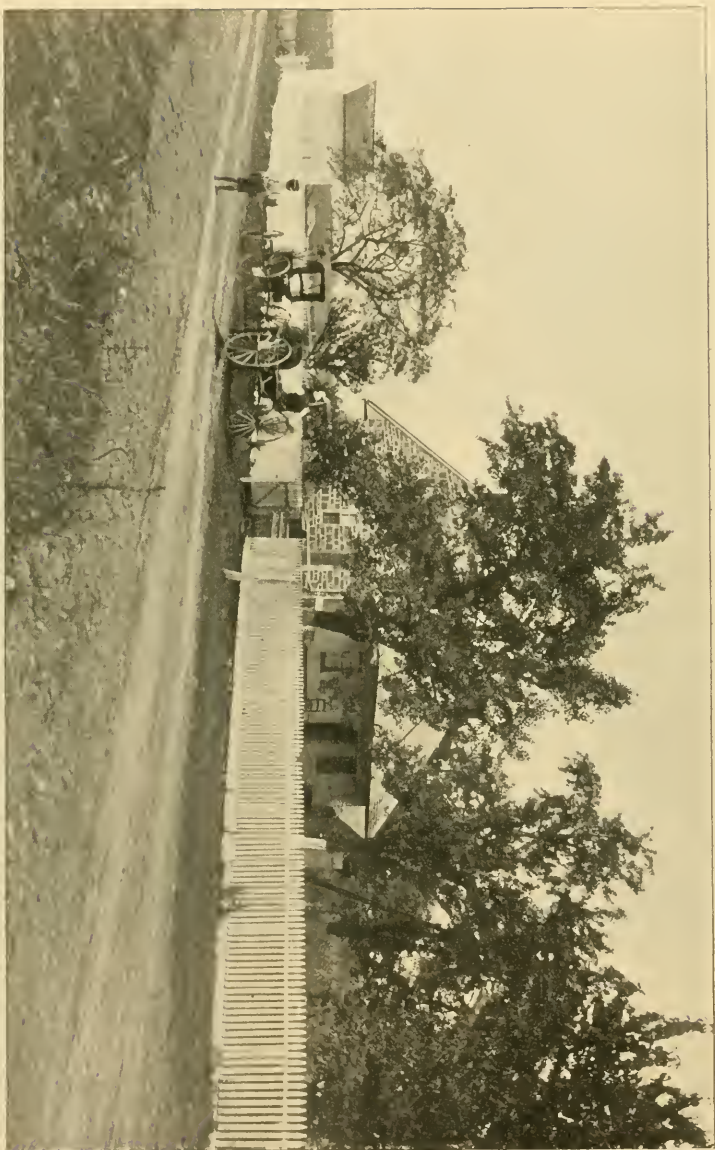
McKnightstown.—Thirty-four miles from Hagerstown, six miles from Gettysburg and seventy-seven miles from Baltimore. McKnightstown, Adams county, Pa., (formerly named Salem), is a quiet and cleanly rural town of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The railroad station (of the same name) is located about half a mile from the village. McKnightstown can boast of two churches, a first-rate hotel and an attractive array of red-brick dwellings. Hay packing and the storage and shipment of grain are the principal industries of McKnightstown and vicinity.

Seven Stars.—Thirty-six miles from Hagerstown, four miles from Gettysburg and seventy-five miles from Baltimore. At this point the railroad crosses the historic Chambersburg pike, made famous as the route of Lee's advance and retreat during the dark days of '63. Seven Stars is a quaint and picturesque village of about 150 to 200 inhabitants. It is recorded that many years ago a thrifty and shrewd old German established an "inn" or "tavern" by the wayside (now Chambersburg pike), near the present location of the railroad station. His sign-board was of mammoth dimensions, and bore the name "Seven Stars Hotel," surmounted by a semi-circle of seven stars. The "Seven Stars Hotel" is still fulfilling its mission as a "stopping-place for the tired and thirsty wayfarer." It is from the odd title of this ancient hostelry that the village takes its name. Hay packing and the cutting and shipping of large quantities of fibre wood for paper-mills are among the leading industries of this locality. The adjacent lands are richly cultivated and yield profuse crops of grain and market products.

Stremmels.—A freight station, located two miles from Gettysburg. Near the station several extensive stone quarries are operated. From this point Seminary Ridge is in full view; also the Lutheran Theological Seminary, which was used as a hospital during the continuance of the great battle. The lines of battle extended far to the west, north and east of Stremmels. From the cupola of the seminary building General Buford directed the opening of the battle on the early morning of July 1. From Stremmels, one mile onward toward Gettysburg, the route of the "GETTYSBURG SHORT LINE" is directly through the battlefield. This division of the field formed by the railroad cut has frequently received historical mention in the most comprehensive accounts of the battle. Near Stremmels is the scene of the first day's fight. To make all points of this locality accessible, the Battlefield Memorial Association has constructed a wide and well graded avenue, commencing at the Hagerstown road and extending to Mummasburg road, crossing the Chambersburg pike and the famous old "TAPE-WORM" Railroad. This

beautiful drive is called "Reynolds Avenue," and is a direct route to many of the most important positions of the first day's conflict, including the "Reynolds Park," where General Reynolds was killed. The spot where Reynolds fell and died is indicated by a sign-board attached to a large oak tree located in the northeastern section of the grove. A bronze statue of General Reynolds is erected in the National Cemetery, near the entrance. In the field, on either side of the railroad cut, and along the entire line of Reynolds avenue, many elaborate monuments are located, prominent among which are the shafts of the 6th Wisconsin Volunteers (Iron Brigade), 14th Brooklyn, 84th New York Infantry, 3d Indiana Cavalry, 1st Brigade; 147th New York Infantry, 2d Brigade, 1st Corps; 56th Pennsylvania, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps. (The latter regiment, it is claimed, delivered the opening fire of infantry.) 8th New York Cavalry, 1st Brigade, 1st Division; Reynolds Battery, 1st New York Light Artillery, and 67th New York Infantry. On the route of Reynolds avenue are also erected the monuments of the 2d and 7th Wisconsin, Volunteer Infantry, Iron Brigade, and the beautiful and imposing shaft of the 24th Michigan, 1st Division, Iron Brigade.





HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

Incidents and Localities of Interest

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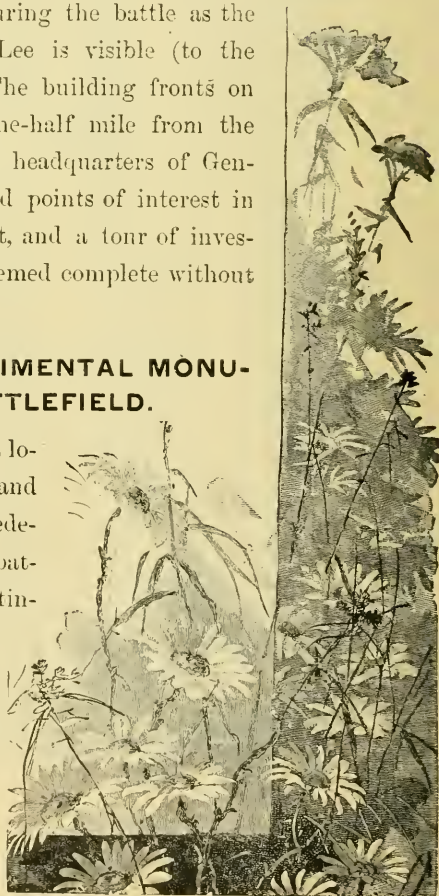
Visitor to Gettysburg Battlefield.

GENERAL LEE'S HEADQUARTERS.

LEAVING Stremmel's Station, approaching Gettysburg, the old stone building occupied during the battle as the headquarters of General Lee is visible (to the right) from the car windows. The building fronts on the Chambersburg pike about one-half mile from the western limits of the town. The headquarters of General Lee is among the most noted points of interest in the vicinity of the first day's fight, and a tour of investigation in that locality is not deemed complete without a visit to that noted structure.

ONLY CONFEDERATE REGIMENTAL MONUMENT ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Near the "Valley of Death" is located the memorial of the 2d Maryland Regiment, C. S. A., the only Confederate regimental monument on the battlefield. The 2d Maryland, distinguished for relentless bravery and remarkable daring, was connected with Stuart's Brigade of Johnson's Division, and was the only Confederate regiment from Maryland participating in the battle of Gettysburg. The Vir-





THE ONLY CONFEDERATE REGIMENTAL MONUMENT ON GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD

ginia commands, however, included numerous Marylanders. In many instances entire companies of Maryland soldiers were enrolled in Virginia regiments and accredited to the latter State. During the conflict the 2d Maryland, C. S. A., which entered the fight numbering 400, lost 50 killed and 140 wounded. A correct representation of the monument of this regiment is presented in our illustration.

THE KATALYSINE SPRING.

The celebrated Katalysine Spring is situated within half a mile of Lee's headquarters, near the Springs Hotel, and about 200 yards south of the Chambersburg pike. The curative properties of the "Katalysine" water is considered especially beneficial in kidney and bladder troubles. The Spring is very copious, and the water is shipped in large quantities to numerous points throughout the United States and Europe. Several other mineral springs have recently been located within a mile of the "Katalysine" waters.

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg pike, the visitor will observe a memorial stone located in the angle of an adjacent field immediately opposite the Hester Mill road. The inscription upon the stone indicates that it marks the spot where Captain Jones, of Company E, 8th Illinois Cavalry, stood at 7.30 o'clock on the morning of July 1st, 1863, and fired the first shot of the great battle with Sergeant Shafer's carbine. There is, however, a wide diversity of opinion regarding the absolute correctness of this claim. The vast area of the battlefield, with tens of thousands of troops gathering from every direction and concentrating toward a common centre, would in itself render it almost impossible to decide with certainty, when or by whom the first shot of the battle of Gettysburg was fired, hence it is not surprising that the *distinction* of firing the "*first shot*" is claimed by many.

AN INTERESTING RELIC OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

In the "Sherfy House" yard stands an old cherry tree scarred and shattered. Imbedded almost in the centre of its sturdy trunk is a ten-pound shell, supposed to have been fired from a Confederate



SHELL LODGED IN TREE. SHERFY HOUSE, NEAR PEACH ORCHARD.

gun during the terrible conflict in the "Peach Orchard." The shell is now protected by a screen of wire netting to guard it from the too close and curious investigation of relic hunters. The "Sherfy House" is located on the Emmitsburg road, almost within sight of the "Peach Orchard." The dwelling is now occupied by

John Sherfy, who will cheerfully advise visitors of many interesting facts connected with the great battle. Many regimental monuments of beautiful and appropriate design are erected in this locality, three of which are memorials of the 9th Massachusetts Battery.

TREES SHATTERED BY MUSKETRY FIRE.

In making a tour of the battlefield the visitor will frequently note the scarred and shattered trunks and branches of sturdy trees that were exposed to the raking fire of "grape and canister." Scattered throughout the trunk of a large tree that it was necessary to cut down as an obstacle in grading an avenue on the battlefield, there was found imbedded in the trunk and larger branches over nine hundred shot and rifle-balls of various kinds and sizes. This is only one of many similar instances. It seems impossible that even time and nature can remove the evidences of that terrible scourge of artillery fire to which the surrounding woodland was subjected during that awful three-days' fight.

NAMES OF THE BATTLEFIELD AVENUES.

1. Reynolds. 2. Hancock. 3. Sickles. 4. Sykes. 5. Sedgwick. 6. Howard. 7. Slocum. 8. Meade. 9. Pleasanton. 10. Buford. 11. Gregg. 12. Kilpatrick. 13. Devin. 14. Merritt. 15. Neill. 16. Wright. 17. Excelsior. 18. United States. 19. Crawford. 20. Brooke. 21. *Longstreet*. 22. *Ewell*. 23. *Hill*. 24. *Stuart*.

THE SPOT WHERE REYNOLDS FELL.

West of the Lutheran Theological Seminary is located a beautiful grove, known as "Reynolds Park." It was here that General Reynolds received his death wound. In the northeastern section of this grove a large oak tree marks the spot where Reynolds fell.



TREES SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF MUSKETRY FIRE

ROUND TOP PARK EXCURSION RESORT.

Visitors to "Round Top" will find ample and convenient arrangements for recreation and enjoyment at Round Top Park. The location of the excursion resort is about 3 miles from Gettysburg, and in the vicinity of "Devil's Den," "the Wheatfield" and other noted points of interest. It is reached by the Emmitsburg and Taneytown Roads; also by cars of the Gettysburg Electric Railway from Gettysburg.

THE BATTLEFIELD OBSERVATORY.

On the elevated ground of Memorial Park, east of the National Cemetery, is erected the Battlefield Observatory. From its height the view of the surrounding country covers an expanse of over fifteen miles. Nearly every notable locality of the great battlefield can be seen from this superb eminence. The observatory was erected in 1878.

THE FOUNDER OF GETTYSBURG.

James Getty, the founder of Gettysburg, is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, which adjoins the National Cemetery. The citizens have erected a handsome monument to his memory. A visit to Evergreen Cemetery will undoubtedly prove interesting to tourists.

MISS JENNIE WADE.

The only woman killed during the three days' fight was Miss Jennie Wade. Her death was accidental. She was struck by a stray bullet whilst engaged in attending to household duties. The house in which she resided is situated on Baltimore street extended, only a short distance from the National Cemetery.

JOHN BURNS, THE HERO OF GETTYSBURG.

The residence formerly occupied by old John Burns is located at the terminus of Chambersburg street. The following descrip-

tion of the venture that made John Burns famous is taken from an article written by W. H. Tipton, of Gettysburg:

"On the memorable 1st of July, '63, at the commencement of the battle of Gettysburg, John Burns, then past 70 years of age, and a citizen of this place, inspired by the spirit of true patriotism, shouldered his trusty rifle and went out to meet the enemy, who were within a short distance of town in the direction of Chambersburg. Burns entered the ranks of a Wisconsin regiment. In the early part of the engagement he was wounded twice, and although suffering from his wounds, he faltered not, but, like the heroes of olden times, passed on eager for the combat, in which he took an active part, until near four o'clock P. M., when he fell badly wounded by a ball in the ankle. Soon after his fall the Federal army retreated, leaving him upon the field within the enemy's lines, where he lay until the following morning."

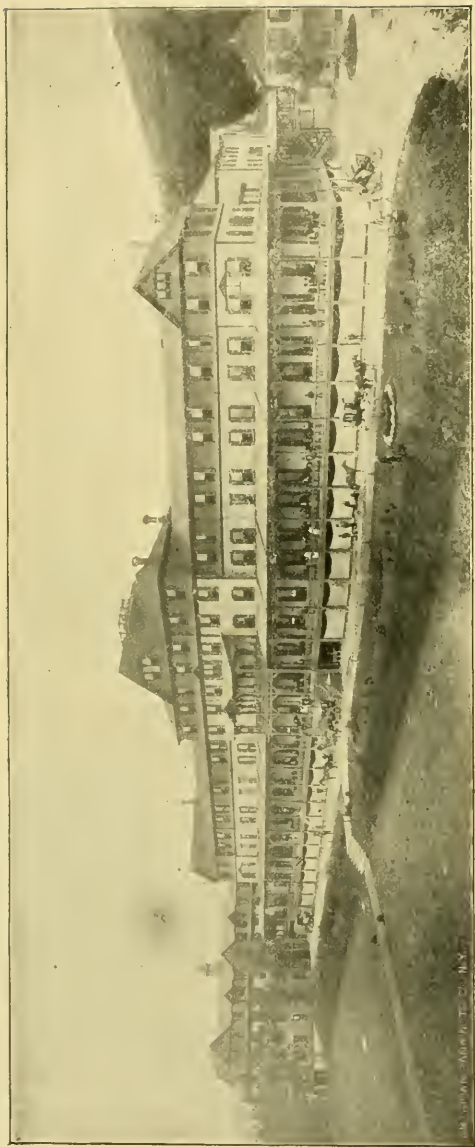
John Burns is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

CULP'S HILL.

The name "Culp's Hill" has passed into history as one of the most important localities of the battle of Gettysburg. Culp's Hill is situated about half a mile southeast of Cemetery Hill. These positions were both considered strongholds during the conflict.



GETTYSBURG GAP



THE BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Blue Mountain House.

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WITHIN an hour's ride from Gettysburg is the world-renowned BLUE MOUNTAIN and PEN-MAR region, famed for the matchless magnificence of its scenic splendors, inspiring elevations, and superb expanse of rich and fertile valleys. This is the picturesque locality of that delightful haven of rest, recreation and healthful diversion, the BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Visitors to Gettysburg Battlefield should not fail to see and appreciate the grand concentration of Nature's most inspiring creations that has made the name of BLUE MOUNTAIN famous throughout the land. Lovers of grand natural scenery and picturesque beauty can traverse no section of the country that presents so many varied pictures of panoranic enchantment, as are witnessed during the interesting trip of twenty-five miles over the B. & H. Division and main line of the Western Maryland Railroad to the Blue Ridge Mountains. The traveler passes through fertile valleys and undulating lands, teeming with luxuriant vegetation. Emerging from the low-lands by gradual ascent, the rugged grandeur of the Blue Ridge opens to view, near Highfield, the junction point with the main line. Just two miles west of Highfield, is Blue Mountain Station.

“Here the majesty of Nature in her sublimest mood has touched with her fairy wand these enchanted scenes of reality.” . . .

Amid the picturesque and inspiring scenery of the Blue Ridge Mountains, majestically located at an elevation of nearly 1,500 feet above tidewater, the BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE commands a superb and unobstructed view of the world-famed Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys. Words are inadequate to describe the gorgeous and radiant beauty of the scenic splendors that greet the enraptured

gaze of the tourist or visitor to this charming locality. Noted travelers have proclaimed this magnificent region "*A miniature universe of Nature's most sublime and enchanting charms.*"

"So sweet a spot of earth, you might, I ween,
Have guessed some congregation of the elves,
To sport by summer moons, had shaped it for themselves."

"THE QUEEN RESORT OF THE BLUE RIDGE."

The BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE is justly classed among the most noted summer resorts of America. One can scarcely picture a more delightful spot wherein to while away the sultry days of summer. Its superb elevation, its accessibility, its superior conveniences, its inspiring surroundings, and the many facilities afforded for perfect restful contentment and healthful and exhilarating diversion, at once commend this famous retreat as an ideal and unsurpassed Mountain resort. The days are pleasant and enjoyable, the perennial breezes impregnated with the appetizing aroma of the forest arouse the vital forces to vigorous action, and create a buoyancy of spirits that makes you realize an existence under most favored conditions.

A brief ride of three minutes from the station, in the hotel conveyance, along a broad and winding driveway on the Mountain slope, within the area of the Blue Mountain House grounds, and the visitor has reached his destination. You linger almost spell-bound a few moments on the broad and breezy porch, to gaze with mingled sensations of awe and admiration upon the vast and beauteous panorama of scenic glories that greets your sweeping gaze across the magnificent expanse of the Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys.

"'Twas pleasant through the loopholes of retreat
To peep on such a world."

It is a glance to be remembered for the lifetime of those who have not before witnessed this inspiring scene, this radiant outburst



of Nature's handiwork, that so superbly blends the picturesque with the supreme delicacy of beauty, and a fresh joy to those who are familiar with the charm and fascination of its impressive richness.

It has been said and oft repeated that "the eloquence of a Demosthenes, combined with the poetic genius of a Byron, would fail to do justice to an accurate description of the matchless scenery of the world-famed Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys, as witnessed from the eminence of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on which the Blue Mountain House is so majestically located." Standing at a central point upon the main porch of the hotel, and gazing at the broad expanse of fertile valleys that extend onward and onward toward the distant mountains, the view is truly indescribable. Its vastness, its grandeur and inspiring beauty dawn upon the enraptured mind like a glorious vision revealing a fairyland of radiance and enchantment.

In construction, appointments and management the BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE is truly the practical exemplification of a Model Summer Resort, besides possessing many exclusive advantages, realized through eligibility of location and proximity to historic and interesting points, made quickly accessible by the excellent train service of the Western Maryland Railroad, or by delightful drives over well-kept roads. In architectural beauty and interior adornment the BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE presents many pleasing features. The hotel has ample accommodations for five hundred guests. The advantage gained by its extensive frontage is evident from the fact that only three sleeping floors are required, and that every room is therefore desirable. In adopting this plan of construction a decided improvement is at once established over numerous summer hotels where guests are compelled to lodge in the sixth or seventh story.

The sleeping rooms or chambers are spacious, with high ceilings. Light, sunshine, pure air and perfect ventilation are rightly considered prime factors in the promotion of health and the recuperation of enervated vital force. These important physical aids to

individual comfort are secured at the BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE to a far greater extent than is experienced in many other large hotels.

This locality is *absolutely free from mosquitoes.*

Within two miles of BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE is the famous Edgemont Peach Region. The orchards cover thousands of acres of fruit bearing trees. The industry of peach culture in the Blue Mountain region is as important as the cultivation of oranges in Florida. This locality is called the land of "*peaches and cream.*"

The BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE is the leading and most frequented resort of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The country for miles in every direction is fairly teeming with hotels, cottages, villas and farm houses, accommodating thousands of summer boarders during the season, each providing diversions for its guests, the most interesting of which is a morning or afternoon drive over excellent roads to the picturesque region of the BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE and PEN-MAR. A sojourn at any point on the Blue Ridge in this locality is not deemed complete without seeing these renowned resorts and their many varied and attractive features. All roads lead to the "Queen Resort" of the Blue Ridge Mountains—

"And he who is on pleasure bent
May whims indulge to heart's content."

The trip to BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, from many important points, is relieved of the generally unpleasant feature of night travel. The resort is so promptly reached that tourists from New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg and many other localities, arrive at Blue Mountain after an easy journey of from two to ten hours' duration.

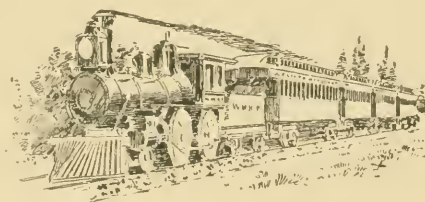


OLD FORT FREDERICK.

At the eastern end of Big Pool Station, on the Potomac Valley Branch of the Western Maryland Railroad, stands historic OLD FORT FREDERICK, the only ante-revolutionary military monument remaining in Maryland.

The walls of the fort are twenty feet in height, and are in a good state of preservation. The interior is now a green sward two or three acres in extent. The structure stands on one of the foot-hills of North Mountain, overlooking the canal and Potomac River, with the mountains of West Virginia opposite. In the rear is Fair View, a peak of North Mountain. The situation is very beautiful. The railroad (at east end of pool) passes within a few hundred yards of the entrance to the Fort.

Fort Frederick was built by the colonial government in 1755 to protect the inhabitants of what were then the frontier settlements of the province from the incursions of the Indians. Excursions to OLD FORT FREDERICK are among the diversions enjoyed by guests of the BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.





THE MAIN LINE

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THE main line of the Western Maryland Railroad extends from Baltimore to Williamsport, Md., ninety-three miles. At Edgemont, seventy-five miles from Baltimore, is the junction point of a branch of the Western Maryland Railroad, known as the "*Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad*," extending northward thirty-four miles to its terminus, Shippensburg. The route passes directly through the prosperous towns of Waynesboro and Chambersburg.

The "Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad" places the richly developed adjacent territory in direct and easy communication with Baltimore. The distance from Shippensburg to Baltimore, via the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad and Western Maryland Railroad, main line, is one hundred and nine miles, and from Chambersburg to Baltimore the distance is only ninety-seven miles. From Shippensburg and Chambersburg to Philadelphia the distance is one hundred and forty-one and one hundred and fifty-two miles respectively. The Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick Railroad Company, now the Western Maryland Railroad, was incorporated in 1852. Its charter empowered it to construct a line to the headwaters of the Monocacy river. The name of the road was changed in 1853 to "Western Maryland," and at the same time authority was granted by the Legislature to extend its line to Hagerstown. On December 17, 1873, the road was completed from Baltimore to Williamsport, Md., on the Potomac river. The completion of extensions from Williamsport to "Cherry

Run," a station on the B. & O. R. R., and from "Porters," on the B. & H. Division of the Western Maryland Railroad to York, Pa., has opened a vast and valuable territory for additional traffic, and made the Western Maryland Railroad a most important factor to the commerce of Baltimore.

PEN-MAR, THE POPULAR MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT.

PEN-MAR, the peerless mountain excursion resort, is located on the main line of the Western Maryland Railroad, near the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, seventy-one miles west of Baltimore, sixteen miles east of Hagerstown, and half mile east of BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE. The resort is under the direct management of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, which has most liberally provided many features of recreation and healthful diversion for excursionists and visitors, such as can be thoroughly appreciated 'mid the exhilarating altitudes. Music, dancing, and a score of varied amusements, are enjoyed by thousands of delighted visitors during the season. Pen-Mar is located directly on the Mason and Dixon line dividing Pennsylvania and Maryland, and derives its name from a combination of the first three letters of the States named, Pennsylvania—P-E-N, and Maryland—M-A-R—PEN-MAR. Excursion trains from Baltimore to Pen-Mar are run daily, arriving shortly before noon, and leaving Pen-Mar returning at 6 P. M.

LOCALITIES OF ENJOYABLE INTEREST.

Carriages are always in readiness at Pen-Mar Park to convey you to the lofty realms of wonderland. Up, up, up you go, along the High Rock road, now 'neath the sombre shadows of towering mountain peaks; now on the borders of a deep and craggy ravine, jugged with sturdy and majestic trees that have withstood the blasts of centuries; then, when the summit is reached and the glories of the beauteous valleys greet your fascinated gaze, your very soul

drinks in the nectar of enchantment. Spellbound you gaze upon a picture of Nature unsurpassed in grandeur and sublimity, and fairly radiant in panoramic loveliness.



HIGH ROCK OBSERVATORY.

One of the many attractive rambles is along the mountain path leading through a deeply shaded grove, to the BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, just one mile west of PEN-MAR. The overhanging branches of grand old forest trees afford complete protection from the sun's rays even at noonday.

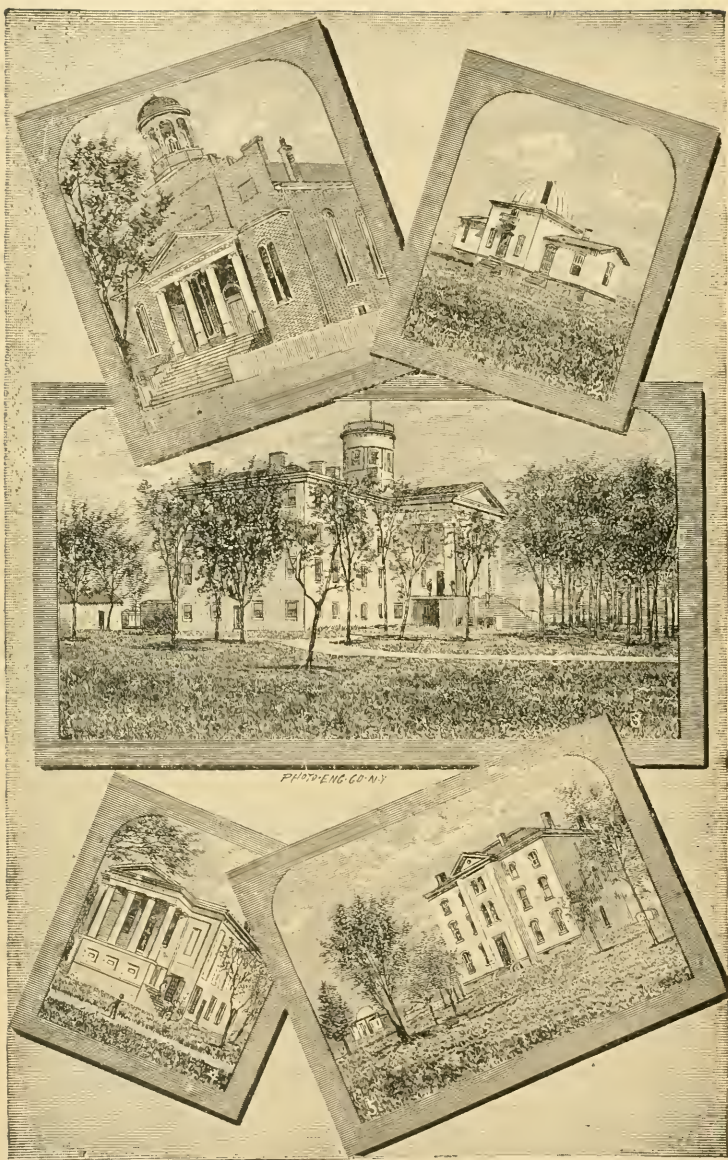
GLEN AFTON SPRING.

Profusely bubbling from the base of the mountain, within five minutes' walk of Pen-Mar Park, is GLEN AFTON SPRING, a most charming and romantic retreat, justly meriting the visitor's enthu-



GLEN AFTON SPRING.

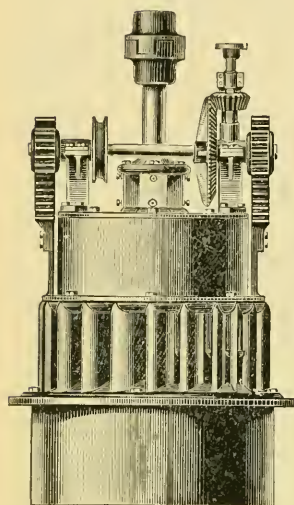
siastic interest. The spring is sheltered by a rustic structure, in the centre of which is constructed a pool, or pebbled basin, catching and retaining the clear, cool and sparkling waters that flow incessantly from the rocky crevices in the mountain's slope.



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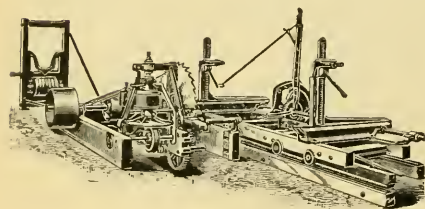
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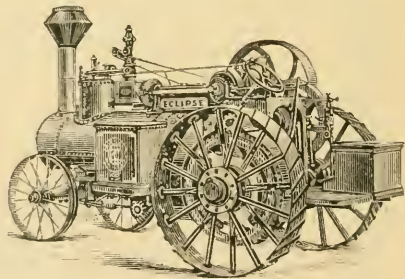
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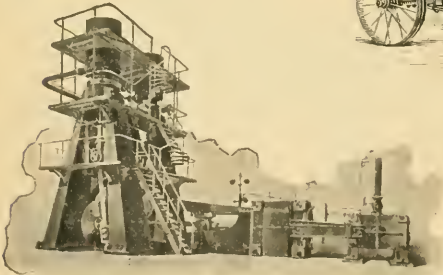
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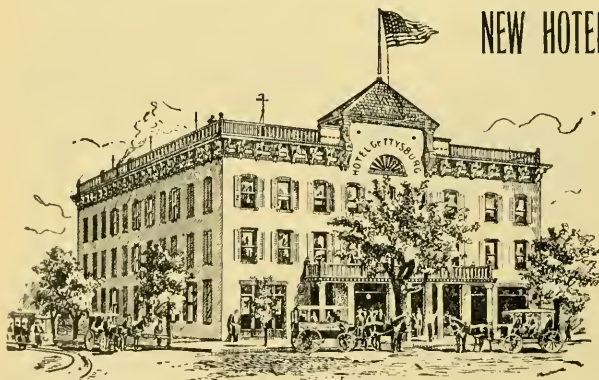
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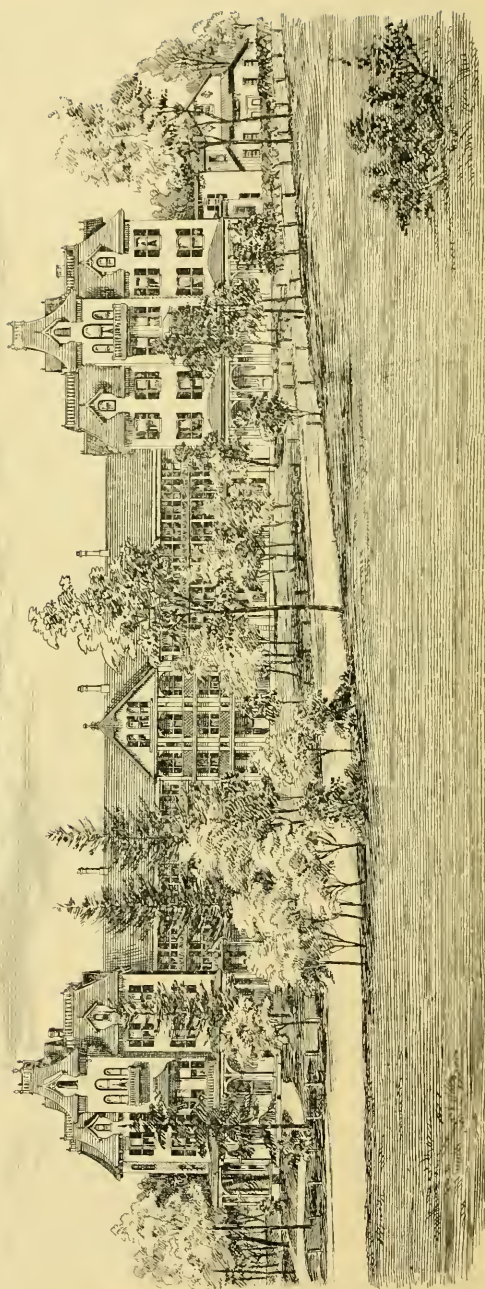


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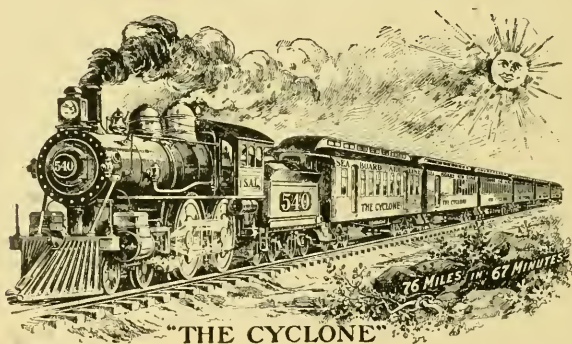
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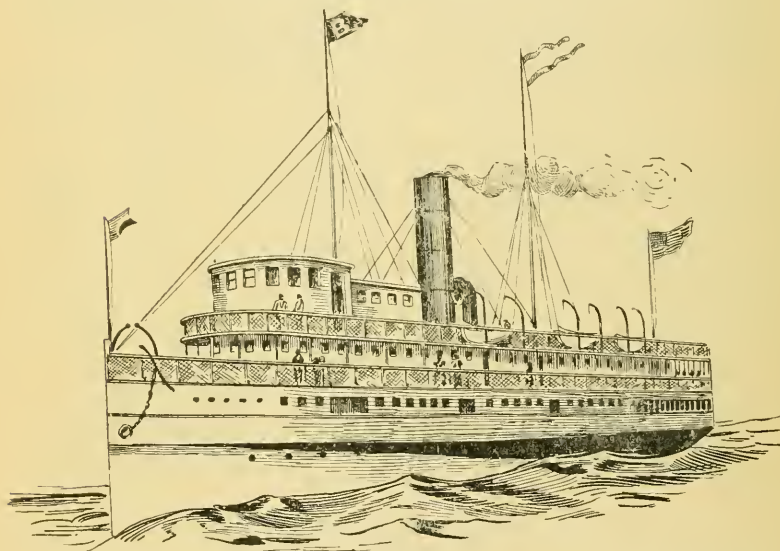
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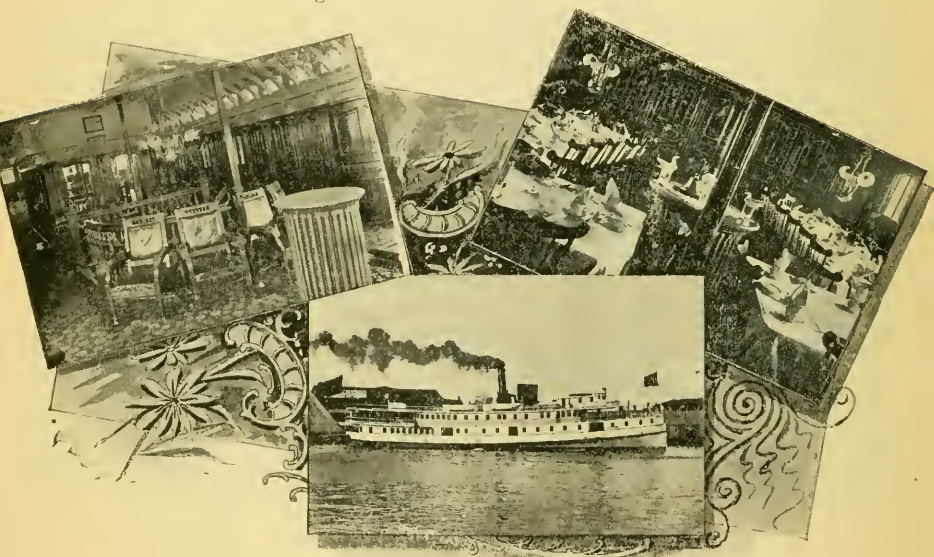
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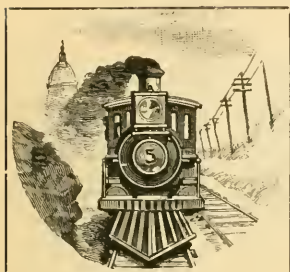
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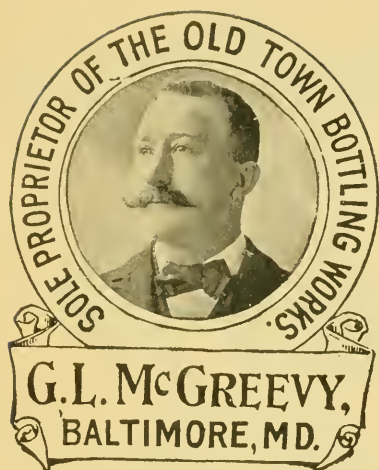
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